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42 81

BUCK BRAND
SEEDS FEEDS
R.B. BUCHANAN
MEMPHIS

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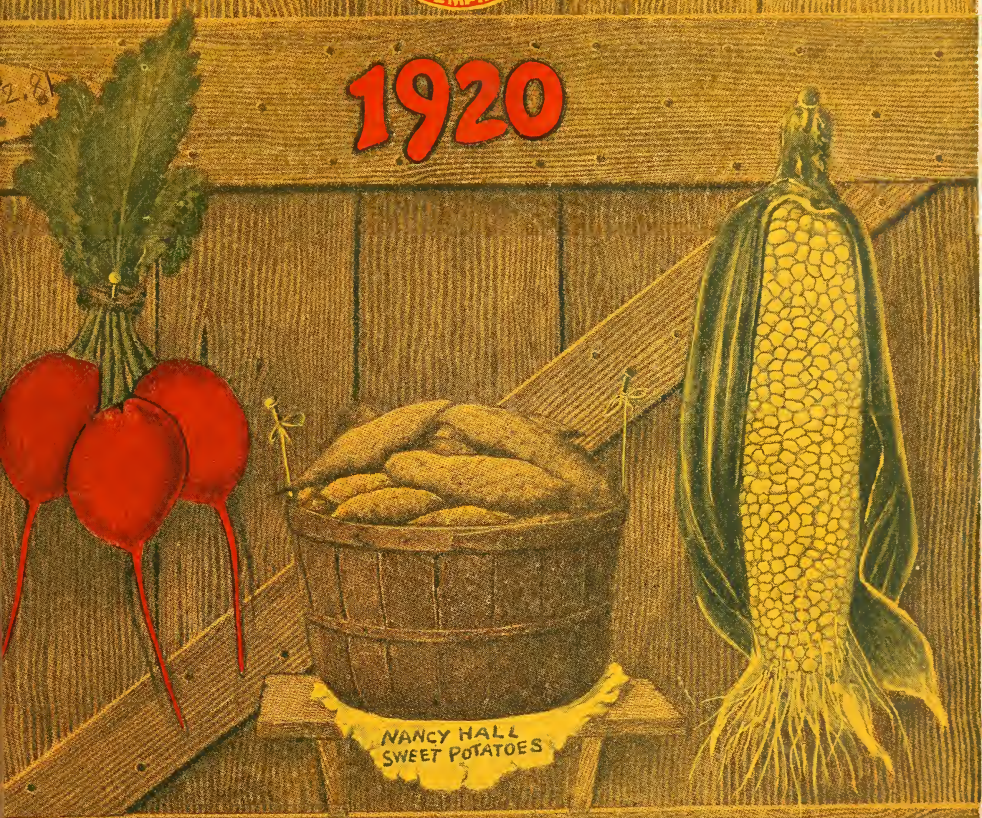
1920



OPEN-DE-DOOR AND LOOK-IN-DE-CRIB

R.B. BUCHANAN

BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

18 S. FRONT ST. MEMPHIS, TENN.

STOCK FEEDS

R. B. Buchanan

Hay, Grain and Seeds

MANUFACTURER OF

STOCK AND POULTRY

SEEDS

POULTRY FEEDS

MEMBER
MEMPHIS MERCHANTS EXCHANGE

18 SOUTH FRONT STREET

MEMPHIS, TENN. Jan. 1st, 1920.

To My Customers:

In handing you my new catalogue and thanking you for the business given me during 1919, I wish to call your attention to a few facts of interest to every Southerner.

I have just returned from a two months automobile trip through the great hay-producing states of the Northwest and many thousand acres of meadows have been plowed up and sown to wheat and other small grains and the price of hay is certain to continue high.

This fact, to-gether with the scarcity of labor, brings to the attention of planters the importance of sowing Grasses and Clovers and particularly Alfalfa, which has come into its own in the South and is no longer an experiment.

The world is short on every article used in Peace times-people are steadily flocking to the Cities to work in factories to produce these articles and so long as the population in Cities increase and our products continue to go in a steady stream to Europe, as they are doing today we will continue to have high prices for everything that can be produced on the farm.

Cotton-The South's Staple Money Crop-Will always be in demand and I refer you to that part of my Catalogue, giving description and prices on the varieties of Pure Cotton Seed, I handle.

I am better prepared to handle your orders than ever before and will continue to give the same careful attention to a small order as to a large one.

Yours very truly,

R. B. Buchanan

PLANT

BUCK BRAND SEEDS

ORDER BLANK OF R. B. BUCHANAN MEMPHIS

R. B. BUCHANAN, Memphis, Tenn. Date_____

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Dear Sir:—I am enclosing $_____ for the following Seed to be sent by_____

(State here if wanted by Mail, Express or Freigh.)

Name_____

P. O._____ Route_____ Box_____

Express or Freight Office_____ County_____ State_____

While I exercise the greatest care to have all Seeds or Plants pure and reliable, I give no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds I send out, and I will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, he must notify me at once, and I will give instructions for disposition of goods.

All contracts for Vegetable Plants, Nursery Stock and Sweet Potato Slips are subject to providential hindrance or other causes beyond my control.

QUANTITY	ARTICLES	PRICE	

(PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE)

Route Shipped by_____ Date Shipped_____ 19___

Laid out by_____ Checked by_____

QUANTITY	NAME OF ARTICLES WANTED	PRICE	

I am anxious to obtain the names and correct postoffice addresses of a number of your friends and acquaintances who are farmers and gardeners who you think would be interested in receiving my Catalogue. I am extremely anxious that this list be made absolutely correct so far as postoffice, name and rural route is concerned, and in order that you may use care in writing same, I will give you FREE an assortment of FOUR of my choice strains of BUCK BRAND VEGETABLE SEEDS, my selection for garden use, if you will fill out the blank below and send it with an order for Seed or other articles selected from my Catalogue.

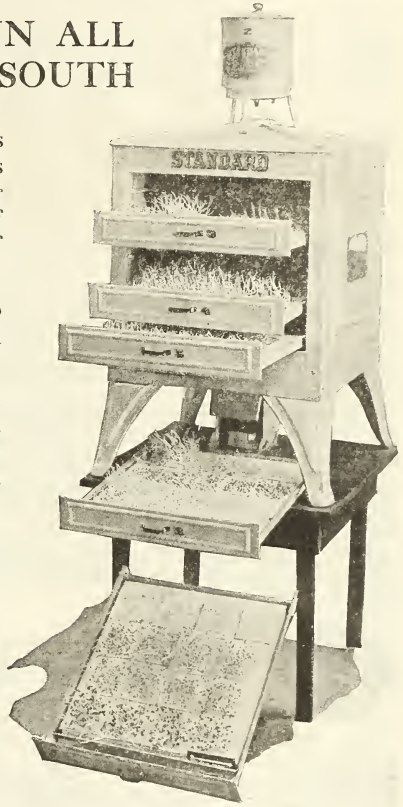
NAMES	POST OFFICE	R. F. D.	COUNTY	STATE

To R. B. BUCHANAN, Seedman, Memphis, Tenn.—The above list of names is correct.

Please sign your name and address here: .....

BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

ARE KNOWN ALL OVER THE SOUTH



The manner in which we test our seeds is shown in the accompanying illustration. (This Standard Seed Tester has been on the job in our store for several years and we test each lot of seeds passing through our hands regardless of how large or how small these lots may be.)

The testing of seeds is of two purposes—to determine whether the sample is adulterated and to determine the vitality or germinating power.

Germination is determined by sprouting the seeds under favorable conditions. The sample is well mixed and 100 seed chosen as they come. They are placed on a square of blotting paper as in the illustration, and kept moist. After the necessary time has been allowed the sprouted seeds are counted and the percentage of germination determined.

Adulteration or impurity is discovered by examining the sample under a lens. We use a powerful magnifying glass that shows up every impurity and every foreign seed, no matter how small. A sample of each shipment of seed is examined before it is accepted and, if found impure, is rejected.

The next time you are in Memphis, come to our store and ask to be shown our equipment, and our record book, where a complete record is kept of each lot of seed showing date of test, from whom received, time required, germinating power and disposition of the seed.

We take these precautions for your protection and to maintain the high standard we have set for Buck Brand Seeds. This is what Buck Brand Seeds mean to you.

PLANT BUCK BRAND SEEDS

How to Order Buchanan's Seeds—Read Carefully

We Fill Orders of All Values, from the Smallest to the Largest, and All Receive the Same Careful and Prompt Attention. Prices in this Catalogue are Subject to Market Changes—Special Quotations Promptly Given.

FREE DELIVERY BY MAIL. We deliver free to any post-office in the United States all Vegetable and Flower Seeds offered in this Catalogue by the packet, ounce, quarter-pound, and all varieties of Tomato and Cabbage Seed in any size package, including pounds. On all other seeds for half-pounds and upwards the Parcel Post table will apply.

When Best to Order. We are fully equipped for filling orders and supplies with New Crop Seeds. Order at once, so that you can have your seed on hand ready to start planting your crops at the proper time without delay.

The Cost of Your postoffice or express money order may, on all orders over $1.00, be deducted from the amount.

One or Two Cent Postage Stamps. We will accept the same as cash. **Do not send other kinds.**

If You Live On a Rural Mail Route, just give the letter and the money to the mail carrier and he will get the money order at the postoffice and mail it in the letter for you.

Use Our Order Blank If You Have One. If you haven't one, use any plain paper.

Tell Us In Your Own Way What You Want, in any language. Enclose in your letter the amount of money, either a post-office money order, which you can get at the postoffice, an express money order, which you can get at the express office, or a draft, which you can get at any bank, or put the money in your letter, take it to the postoffice and tell postmaster you want it registered.

Be Sure to Sign Your Name and Address. If by boat or rail-road, say distinctly which boat or railroad to ship by, and if freight has to be prepaid, add this amount to your order to prevent delay.

Don't Be Afraid You Will Make a Mistake. We receive many orders from young and old who never before sent away for seeds. We are accustomed to handling all kinds of orders. No matter whether your order is in good or bad writing we will promptly fill it and send it to you.

Change of Address. If you have changed or intended to change your address, please let us know; we will change it on our books, so that you will receive our Catalogue at your new postoffice. We thank you for doing this.

Market Gardeners, Farmers' Clubs and Institutions wanting to purchase Seeds in unusually large quantities should write for special prices. We have made prices very low in this Cat-alogue, yet when a number of bushels or pounds are wanted we can frequently supply at lower price than by the single pound or bushel. In writing give us a list of quantities and varieties required, and we will return list promptly with our lowest price for the lot.

Always Remember That We Can Save You Money, No Matter Where You Live. Write us about any seed you would like to know of, and your letter will be answered the same day it is received. If you wish to know exactly what the freight or express would be on any article to your station, write us and we will tell you.

AS TO WARRANTY, We Believe Our Seeds will produce for you **the best crops you have ever grown,** and to show you what confidence we have in our Seeds, if they prove otherwise than represented by us, we will refill order free of charge; but it must be agreed that we do not warrant the crops grown there-from, either expressed or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter and we will not be in any way responsible for them. If the purchaser does not accept our seeds, etc., on these terms they are at once to be returned and the money that has been paid for the same will be re-funded. We appreciate your orders and they receive our prompt attention.

GUARANTEE. We Guarantee All Shipments of Seeds, when remittance accompanies order, to reach the purchaser safely and in good condition.

BUCHANAN'S FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT. If you are in need of a reliable gardener—get in touch with our Employment Department. We only furnish those whose ref-erences we have carefully looked into and who we know to be honest, reliable, sober, capable men of good character. For this service we charge absolutely nothing. This will save you the trouble and annoyance necessitated in securing capable and satisfactory help. If you are a gardener desiring a posi-tion, register with our Employment Department.

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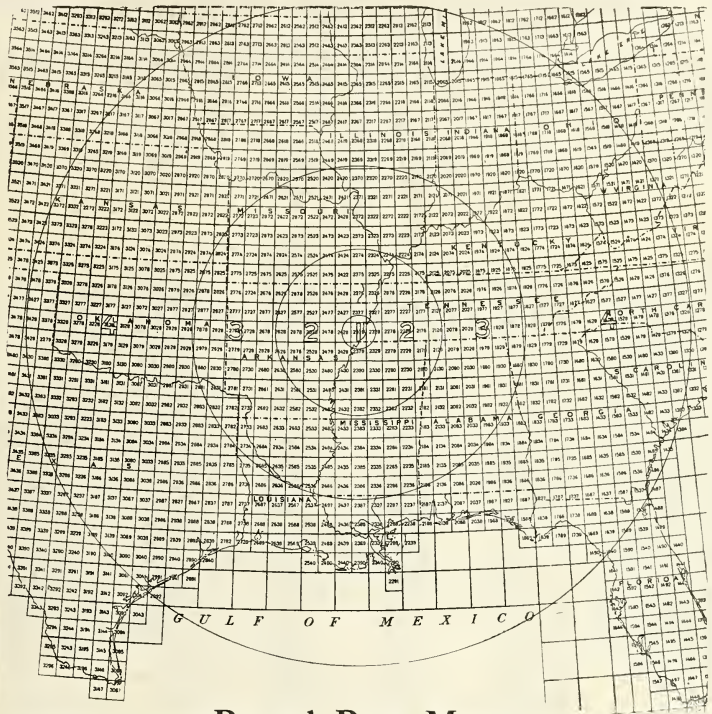
IN SENDING MONEY, USE P. O. ORDER, EXPRESS ORDER OR YOUR PERSONAL CHECK.



Parcel Post Map

This applies from Memphis, No. 1, as shown on map. The first zone extends about fifty miles out from here, the second about 150 miles, the third about 300 miles, the fourth about 600 miles, and the fifth about 1000 miles.

Please ask your postmaster what zone you are in, making a note of it and use this map and table.

Seeds, plants and bulbs can be mailed, the rate of postage being 1c for each two ounces on packages weighing up to 8 ounces. Anything over 8 ounces takes the pound rate; that is a package weighing 9 to 16 ounces takes the rate for one pound, and one weighing 17 to 32 ounces takes the rate for two pounds, and so on. Therefore, when you want one pound of seed, remit postage for two pounds, as packing will increase the weight. There will be two or three cents difference.

The weight limit of a single package to Zones 1, 2 and 3 is 70 pounds; to all others, 50 pounds.

We pay postage on all Cabbage and Tomato Seeds; also on other Garden Seeds in packets, ounces, one-fourth and one-half pounds. We pay the EXTRA WAR TAX on all Parcel Post Seeds.

Weight	ZONES 1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
1 pound	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08
2 pounds	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14
3 pounds	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20
4 pounds	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26
5 pounds	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32
6 pounds	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38
7 pounds	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44
8 pounds	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50
9 pounds	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56
10 pounds	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62
11 pounds	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68
12 pounds	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74
13 pounds	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80
14 pounds	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86
15 pounds	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92
16 pounds	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98
17 pounds	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04
18 pounds	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10
19 pounds	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16
20 pounds	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22

Weight	ZONES 1st	2d
21 pounds	$0.25	$0.25
22 pounds	.26	.26
23 pounds	.27	.27
24 pounds	.28	.28
25 pounds	.29	.29
26 pounds	.30	.30
27 pounds	.31	.31
28 pounds	.32	.32
29 pounds	.33	.33
30 pounds	.34	.34
31 pounds	.35	.35
32 pounds	.36	.36
33 pounds	.37	.37
34 pounds	.38	.38
35 pounds	.39	.39

Weight	ZONES 1st	2d
36 pounds	$0.40	$0.40
37 pounds	.41	.41
38 pounds	.42	.42
39 pounds	.43	.43
40 pounds	.44	.44
41 pounds	.45	.45
42 pounds	.46	.46
43 pounds	.47	.47
44 pounds	.48	.48
45 pounds	.49	.49
46 pounds	.50	.50
47 pounds	.51	.51
48 pounds	.52	.52
49 pounds	.53	.53
50 pounds	.54	.54

Planting, Maturity and Weight Table

This is for field planting, and where plants and roots are stated, it is necessary to have them ready beforehand. The third column indicates the distance that the plants should stand in the rows, and where seed is sown they should be thinned out to this distance. The fifth column indicates maturity from the time plants are planted in the field, or seed is sown in the field. Also note that the last column is the approximate weight of seeds and not products. Time of planting and maturity is for latitude of Memphis.

*Indicates that the crop can either be planted in the Spring or Fall; if in the Spring, February to April; in the Fall, August and September.

	Time to Sow or Plant	Distance of Rows Apart	Distance of Plants in Rows	Quantity Per Acre	Ready to Use	Approx. Wgt. of Seeds per bu. in lbs.
Alfalfa	*Mar. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	20 lbs.	Next Year	60
Artichoke—Tubers	Mar. to Apr.	2½ ft.	2 ft.	6 to 8 bu.	Sept. to Oct.	50
Asparagus—Seeds	Mar. to Apr.	15 in.	4 to 6 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 years	60
Asparagus—Roots	Feb. to Mar.	6 to 8 ft.	12 to 18 in.	4,000 to 7,000	2 years	
Barley	Sept. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	½ bu.	June	48
Beans—Dwarf	Apr. to Aug.	2½ ft.	4 to 6 in.	1½ bu.	8 weeks	60
Beans—Navy	May to June	2½ ft.	6 in.	¾ to 1 bu.	Winter	60
Beans—Soja	May to June	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 1½ bu.	Fall and Winter	60
Beans—Pole	May to June	4 ft.	3 ft.	½ to ¾ bu.	10 weeks	60
Beans—Velvet	Apr. to June	4 ft.	3 ft.	½ bu.	Fall	50
Beets—Table	Feb. to July	12 to 18 in.	4 in.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 3 mo.	19½
Beets—Sugar	Apr. to June	2½ to 3 ft.	6 to 8 in.	5 to 6 lbs.	Fall and Winter	19½
Bermuda Grass	May	Broadcast	Broadcast	10 lbs.		
Berries	Oct. to Mar.	3 to 4 ft.	12 to 16 in.			
Broom Corn	April	36 in.	8 in.	6 lbs.	Aug.	48
Buckwheat	June to Aug.	Broadcast	Broadcast	¾ to 1 bu.	Fall	50
Bulbs	Spring to Fall					
Cabbage—Plants (early)	Mar. to Apr.	30 in.	15 to 20 in.	10,000 to 14,000	June and July	54
Cabbage—Plants (late)	July to Aug.	3 ft.	2 ft.	7,260	Fall and Winter	54
Carrot	Mar. to June	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	3 to 4 lbs.	45 to 70 days	28
Cauliflower—Plants	Mar. to Apr.	2½ ft.	2 ft.	8,000 to 10,000	3 months	54
Celery—Plants	June to Aug.	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 9 in.	15,000 to 30,000	4 to 5 mo.	37
Clover—Red and Sapling	*Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	8 to 10 lbs.	Next year	60
Clover—Alsike	*Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	5 to 8 lbs.	Next year	60
Clover—Crimson	July to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	12 to 15 lbs.	May 1	60
Clover—Sweet	Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	20 lbs.		60
Clover—White	Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	8 lbs.		60
Corn—Garden	Apr. to July	3 to 3½ ft.	9 to 15 in.	4 to 6 qts.	2 to 3 mo.	44 to 50
Corn—Field (drills)	Apr. to July	3½ to 4 ft.	10 to 18 in.	6 to 8 qts.	3 to 4 mo.	56
Corn—Field (checked)	Apr. to July	3½ to 4 ft.	3½ to 4 ft.	4 qts.	3 to 4 mo.	56
Cotton	Apr to May	36 in.	12 to 15 in.	20 lbs.	Sept.	30
Cucumber	Apr. to July	4 to 5 ft.	4 in.	2 lbs.	2 to 2½ mo.	59
Egg-Plant—Plants	May to June	3 ft.	2½ to 3 ft.	5,000 to 6,000	60 days	39
Endive	Aug.	18 in.	12 in.	4 to 5 lbs.	2 to 2½ mo.	26
Grass Seeds—Light	*Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	Next year	14
Grass Seeds—Lawn	*Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	80 to 100 lbs.	8 to 10 weeks	20
Horseradish—Roots	Feb. to Mar.	2½ ft.	12 to 18 in.	12,000 to 15,000	6 to 8 mo.	
Kale—Spring	*Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	6 to 8 lbs.	5 to 6 weeks	56
Kale—Winter	July to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	3 to 4 lbs.	Fall to Spring	54
Kohl Rabi—Plants	Mar to Apr.	1½ to 2 ft.	10 to 12 in.	21,000 to 34,000	2½ to 3 mo.	56
Lespedeza	Apr. to June	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 bu.	August	25
Lettuce—Plants	*Mar. to Oct.	12 to 15 in.	6 to 8 in.	40,000 to 80,000	1½ to 2 mo.	35
Melon—Musk	May to July.	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	2 lbs.	2½ to 3 mo.	32
Melon—Water	May to June	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	3 lbs.	3 months	35
Millet—German	May to July	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 bu.	6 to 7 weeks	50
Mustard	*Mar. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	4 to 5 lbs.	6 to 8 weeks	55
Nursery Stock	Oct. to Mar.	15 to 25 ft.	15 to 25 ft.			
Oats—Spring	Mar. to Apr.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	July 1	32
Oats—Winter	*Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	June 20 to July 10	32
Okra	Apr. to May	2½ to 3 ft.	8 to 10 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	60 to 70 days	48
Onions—For large bulbs	Mar. to Apr.	12 to 14 in.		4 to 5 lbs.	July to August	39
Onions—For sets	Mar. to Apr.	10 to 12 in.		40 to 50 lbs.	July	39
Onion Sets	Feb., Mar., Apr.	12 in.	4 in.	15 to 16 bu.	June	32
Parsley	Mar. to Apr.	12 in.		15 lbs.	July	42
Parsnip	Mar. to Apr.	18 in.	4 to 6 in.	5 to 7 lbs.	Fall and Winter	18
Pasture Mixture	Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	25 lbs.		
Peanuts	Apr. to June	30 in.	15 in.	3 bu.	Oct.	22
Peas—Smooth	Feb. to Mar.	2½ to 3 ft.		1½ to 2 bu.	7 weeks	60
Peas—Wrinkled	Mar. to May	2½ to 3 ft.		1½ to 2 bu.	7 to 9 weeks	56
Peas—Canada Field	Feb. to Apr.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ bu.	June 15	60
Peas—Cow	May to July	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ bu.	3 months	60
Pepper—Plants	May 15	30 in.	15 to 18 in.	11,000 to 14,000	2 to 2½ mo.	28
Potatoes—Early	Mar. to Apr.	27 in.	10 to 12 in.	8 to 12 bu.	June to July	60
Potatoes—Late	July to Aug	30 in.	15 to 18 in.	8 to 10 bu.	Oct. to Nov.	60
Sweet Potato—Plants	May 15	3 ft.	20 to 24 in.	7,000 to 8,000	Sept. to Winter	45
Pumpkin	May	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	2 lbs.	Fall	24
Radish	Feb. to Oct.	10 to 15 in.	3 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	24 to 40 days	56
Rape	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	6 to 8 lbs.	6 to 8 weeks	56
Red Top Grass	Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	14 to 18 lbs.		30
Rhubarb—Roots	Feb. to Apr.	4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	5,000 to 7,000	Next year	
Rye	Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 2 bu.	April 20	56
Salsify	Mar. to Apr.	1½ to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	6 to 8 lbs.	Fall and Winter	18
Sorghum	Apr. to July	36 in.	4 to 10 in.	6 lbs.	Aug.	50
Spinach—Early	*Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	15 to 20 lbs.	8 weeks	48
Squash—Spring	May	4 ft.	3 ft.	3 lbs.	July	26
Squash—Winter	May to June	6 to 8 ft.	6 to 8 ft.	2 lbs.	Fall and Winter	22
Sudan	Apr. to June	30 in.	Broadcast	3 lbs. in drill	Aug. to Oct.	50
Teosinte	May to June	3 to 3½ ft.	8 to 10 in.	3 to 5 lbs.	Aug. to Oct.	46
Tobacco—Plants	May to June	3 to 3½ ft.	2½ to 3 ft.	4,800 to 5,000	Sept. to Oct.	35
Tomato—Plants	May to July	4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	2,700 to 3,600	July until frost	20
Turnip	Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 lbs.	1½ to 2 mo.	56
Vetch	Aug. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	50 lbs.	May	50
Wheat	Sept. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 1½ bu.	June 20	60

WE ARE SHIPPING MANY ORDERS OF FIELD SEEDS OF 50 lbs. AND LESS BY PARCEL POST.

BUCHANAN'S BUCK BRAND TESTED VEGETABLE SEEDS

Please notice that we pay postage or express charges on all seeds ordered by the packet, ounce, quarter-pound and pound. Cultural directions will be found on most of our packets, but is given at the heading of each class of vegetable listed herein.

We list only such varieties as in our experience and judgment are best suited to our climate to produce crops of abundance and quality.

Asparagus

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

CULTURE—Sow the seeds thinly in rows 1 foot apart in April or May (4 or 5 lbs. to the acre), and keep down all weeds. In planting for private use, set out in beds of 5 feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each 1 foot from the edge, and allow 12 inches in the rows; set the plants from 4 to 6 inches below the surface. If set out in Autumn, top-dress with 6 inches of manure. Every Fall apply a good dressing of coarse manure, after the tops have been cut, and in the Spring fork in. Slugs are easily destroyed by applying air-slaked lime or Paris green.

COLOSSAL—The approved standard sort. The famous Argenteuil of the French is identical with it. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c, postpaid.

PALMETTO—Of Southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c, postpaid.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH—Very large shoots. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c, postpaid.

Asparagus.

Asparagus Roots

Plant either in Fall or Spring.

A saving of 1 to 2 years is effected by planting roots. For private use or for marketing on a small scale, beds should be formed 5 feet wide, with 3 rows planted in each, one in the middle and one on each side a foot from the edge; distance between the plants in the rows, 9 inches.

COLOSSAL—2-year-old roots. **Doz. 40c; per 50, $1.25; 100, $1.85, postpaid.**

PALMETTO—2-year-old roots. **Doz. 40c; per 50, $1.25; 100, $1.85, postpaid.**

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH—2-year-old roots. **Doz. 40c; 50, $1.25; 100, $1.85, postpaid.**

Three-year-old roots of above varieties—**Doz. 60c; 50 for $1.50; 100 for $2.50, postpaid.**

Price, by express, purchaser's expense, 2-year roots, doz. 30c; 50 for $1.00; 100 for $1.50. 3-year roots, doz. 50c; 50 for $1.25; 100 for $2.00.

Artichoke

One ounce will produce 500 plants.

CULTURE—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April or May, and when large enough transplant into rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Artichoke from seed does not always come true to name.

FRENCH GLOBE, (Seed)—The standard sort. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 60c; ¼ lb. $2.00, postpaid.**

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE ROOTS—**1 lb. 25c; ¼ bu. $1.00, postpaid. By express, bu. $3.50.**

Write for prices on quantities.

Artichoke.

Tennessee Grown Sweet Potatoes

Are becoming known to every large market in the United States, also the fact that we produce and ship more Sweet Potato Slips than any County in the world. Not only is Memphis and Shelby County, in which it is located, noted for the quantity and quality of Sweet Potatoes produced, it is also noted for the large number of well built Potato Houses which keep the selected Seed Sweet Potatoes through the winter for the next year's crop.

Our Seed Stock for this Spring's use was never better and I expect to begin shipping about April 15th the best lot of slips that was ever produced in this county. Write for prices on large quantities.

R. B. BUCHANAN.

A Home Garden Collection.

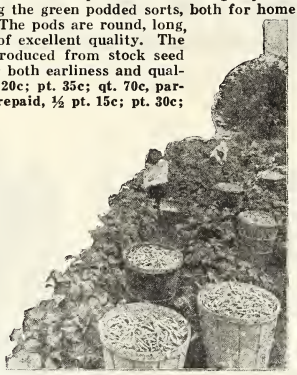
Beans—Dwarf or Bush

Green and Wax Podded Varieties

CULTURE.—One quart will plant 100 feet of drill. Beans are somewhat tender, but it often pays to take some risks. Plant in warm, loamy soil at the beginning of settled, warm weather in spring, and at intervals for succession until September. Rows may be made 2 feet apart, and the Beans planted a few inches apart in the drills, or 3 or 4 Beans in hills 6 to 8 inches apart. Cultivate and hoe frequently, always, however, when the vines are perfectly dry. In hoeing draw the soil up towards the rows or plants. For String Beans, gather the pods clean as soon as fit for use. The plants will remain all the longer in bearing.

IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE.—A standard variety, extra early, and for snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the green podded sorts, both for home use or the market. The pods are round, long, slightly curved and of excellent quality. The seed we supply is produced from stock seed that was selected for both earliness and quality. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 70c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 15c; pt. 30c; qt. 60c.**

Memphis ships many cars of Green Beans every year—Market Gardeners should talk to us about How to Grow and How to Pack for carload shipment.



Gathering Red Valentine Beans

BLACK VALENTINE.—This Bean has beautiful large pods about 6 inches long, slender, round and nearly straight; stringy, fibrous though fine grained, dark green in color. Seed black. An early, productive, profitable, gardener's variety. The plant is more vigorous and productive than the Red Valentine and pods darker green. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 70c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 15c; pt. 30c; qt. 60c.**

Stringless Green Pod

STRINGLESS GREEN POD (BURPEE'S).—This is one of the most popular and best of the stringless varieties. It is earlier than the Valentine, absolutely stringless, hardy, vigorous and productive. Pods are long and straight, round, meaty, of pale green color, and remain tender and crisp a long time after maturity, and are of excellent flavor. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c.**

EARLY MOHAWK.—This hardy variety can be planted earlier than others and in this way will often furnish beans fit for use before any other green podded variety. The plants are large and with coarse dark green leaves. The snap pods are 5 to 6 inches long, very straight and flat, dark green and stringy, very attractive in appearance. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c.**

REFUGEE, OR THOUSAND TO ONE.—A very productive, hardy, vigorous late sort, much in favor with the canning trade. Pods are 5 to 5½ inches long, somewhat slender, round and slightly curved; almost stringless, fine grained, of light green color and of very good quality. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c.**

RUBY DWARF HORTICULTURAL.—An improved type of the Dwarf Horticultural, and the best of the dwarf sort for green shell beans for the home or market and can be used as a green-podded snap bean. The plants are productive, very hardy and early. The pods are about 5 inches long, straight, round and stringless. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c.**

Golden Wax Beans

Dwarf Wax Beans

DWARF GERMAN OR BLACK WAX.—A very early dwarf growing variety, will stand close planting; very prolific, pods medium length, stringless and nearly round, of creamy white color. Seed small, oblong, solid black. **Pkt. 15c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c.**

BLACK WAX, CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF, — Very productive, rustless; long, flat pods, which are very crisp, brittle and tender when young. Fine for shipping. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c.**

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX.—One of the most popular flat podded wax beans. Long, handsome, yellow pods of fine quality. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c.**

BUCHANAN'S IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX.—One of the best Snap Beans, with golden yellow pod of excellent flavor. Medium in length, straight and oval. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c.**

ROUND-POD, KIDNEY WAX (Brittle Wax).—The best of the round podded sorts; early, prolific; pods long, handsome shape and color; entirely stringless; quality excellent. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c.**

DWARF VARIETIES OF SHELL BEANS—See page 49.

White Kidney White Navy White Marrow Tepary

Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 70c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 15c; pt. 30c; qt. 60c.

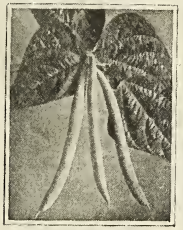
Beans—Pole or Running

CULTURE—One quart will plant about 150 hills. Pole Beans require warm, rich, loamy soil and, in the South, should not be planted until two weeks later than Bush Beans. Plant in rows 4 feet apart each way, or in drills if wire trellis is used. Plant 4 to 6 beans around each pole, or 2 to 3 beans may be planted in hills a foot apart under a wire trellis. Cultivate freely and, if possible, top-dress around each hill with a small quantity of commercial fertilizer. When hoeing, work this dressing well into the soil.

KENTUCKY WONDER.—Sometimes called Old Homestead. This is no doubt the most popular and practically useful of the green podded pole beans for use as snaps. It is early, very prolific, with showy pods of the most excellent quality. The vines are vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing pods in large clusters. The pods are very long, often measuring 9 to 10 inches, and are light green in color, curved and twisted nearly round, and very crisp when young, becoming irregular and spongy as they ripen. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 80c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 70c.**

WHITE CREASEBACK.—This variety is valuable for its extreme earliness and its habit of perfecting all its pods within a short time. The vines are medium-sized, hardy and moderately productive. The pods measure 5 to 6 inches long, uniform, round and slender, slightly stringy, very fleshy, brittle and fine grained, good quality and dark green color. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 80c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 70c.**

STRIPED SCOTIA OR CORNFIELD BEANS.—A superb long green bean, succeeding better when planted in cornfield than any other variety. The handsome green pods average 8 or 9 beans to the pod, grow very uniform, about 6 inches long, thick meated, rich and buttery. It continues in bearing so long it might be called "Everbearing." Specially adapted to growing on corn, thus economizing space on valuable land, or where poles are scarce. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 80c, parcel post paid. By express, not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 70c.**



Striped Scotia Beans

WHITE OR SOUTHERN CORNFIELD—A popular early green-podded pole bean for snapshots; of rapid growth and very productive. Pods grow in clusters and are from 5 to 6 inches in length, perfectly round, being deeply creased or "saddle-backed." The dry seed is pure white and excellent for winter use. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 80c, parcel post paid. By express, not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 70c.**

White Cornfield Beans

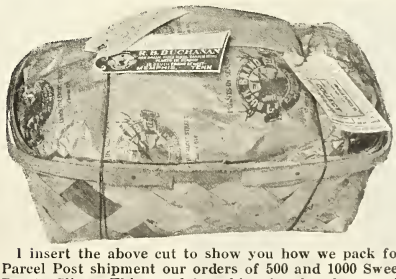
WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER (Green Pod)—This is truly a grand pole bean for home gardens and in this respect excels anything I know of. The pods are large and fill perfectly, and in the "snap" stage are deep green in color, meaty, stringless and of the finest flavor. When allowed to ripen the shell beans of pure white are most excellent for winter use. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 80c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 70c.**

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—This is one of the earliest of the wax podded sorts, and similar to the green podded Kentucky Wonder, but the pods are broader. The pods are very long, handsome light yellow, often over 8 inches long, very fleshy, brittle but stringy. **Pkt. 15c; ½ pt. 30c; pt. 60c; qt. 95c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 70c.**

Kentucky Wonder

HORTICULTURAL POLE—An old, well known standard sort. Mid-season in maturity, hardy and productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, straight, flat, stringless and of fine quality; color dark green, splashed with bright red. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 80c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 70c.**

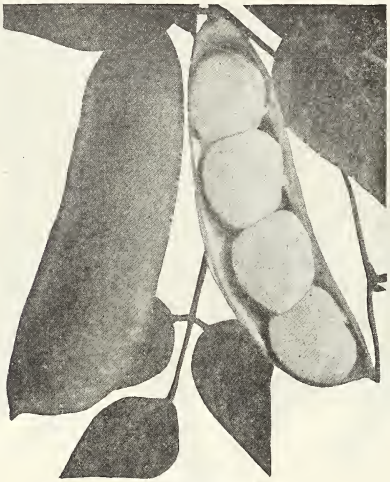
LAZY WIFE'S POLE BEANS—Pods of medium dark green color, broad, thick and very fleshy, and retain their rich, tender qualities until nearly ripe; dried beans are pure white in color. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 80c, parcel post paid. By express, not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 30c; qt. 70c.**



I insert the above cut to show you how we pack for Parcel Post shipment our orders of 500 and 1000 Sweet Potato Slips. This careful packing is why they reach you in the best of condition, although sometimes on the road several days. See pages 29, 30, 31 and 32 for description and prices.

Lima Beans—Pole and Dwarf Varieties

CULTURE—One quart will plant about 150 hills. Pole Limas require warm, rich, loamy soil. Plant when the soil has become well warmed through in the spring as the seed will rot in cold, soggy soil. When poles are used for support they should be set not less than 4 feet apart each way. Plant 4 to 6 beans around each pole 2 inches deep and thin out to three plants to the pole. Cultivate frequently but shallow and use a top dressing of good commercial fertilizer or poultry manure, working same well into the soil.



Carolina Small Lima.

CAROLINA SIEVE OR SMALL LIMA—This is the true Butter Bean. The seed beans are very small and white, on the order of Henderson's Bush Lima. The plants are of large growth, very early, vigorous and productive, and will stand more heat and drouth than any other of the Limas, and is one of the best for planting in the South. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c.**

KING OF THE GARDEN—An improved strain of the Large White Lima. The pods are about an inch longer, proportionately wider, and uniformly 4-seeded. The vines are hardy and bear abundantly. This is a standard sort and one of the best for main crop. The seed are very large, ovoid, flat, white, with slight greenish tinge. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c.**

LARGE WHITE LIMA—This well known variety is one of the best of the larger varieties for planting in the South. The vines are tall and vigorous but slender, with medium-sized, smooth, medium green leaves. The pods are borne in clusters, and are over 5 inches long, broad, very thin. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c.**

Bush Butter Bean.

BUCHANAN'S MONSTROUS LIMA—The pods of this variety are very large, often measuring 8 inches long and containing seven beans of the most excellent quality, and bearing about the same time as the Large Lima, and the vines are vigorous and strong-growing and are exceptionaly productive. The seed are very large. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c.**

Large White Lima.

CALICO LIMA (Pole)—The most wonderful producer in the world. The beans are all colors, blotched, blue and red mottled; medium in size and superb in in quality. This is an old garden variety that was lost track of for some time, but we have been fortunate in having a nice stock grown the past season. Don't miss Calico Beans when making up your order. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c.**

BUCHANAN'S POLE BUTTER BEAN—This is an improved strain of the small type regular Butter Bean. Both pods and beans are larger than the Sieva, in fact they are very near as large as Large White Lima, and are wonderfully productive; vines always loaded with delicious, tender beans, and cook soft as butter. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c.**

Dwarf or Bush Varieties

CULTURE—One quart will plant 100 feet of row, or 3 pecks to the acre. Bush Limas require the same cultivation as stated above Pole Limas, except that the rows, should be 2 feet apart and 6 inches of space between each plant in the row.

HENDERSON'S BUSH—One of the most valuable of the bush varieties owing to its extreme earliness, hardiness and productiveness. The plants are without runners but continue to grow and set until stopped by frost. The leaves are small and very dark green. The pods are small, about 3 inches long, containing 3 to 4 beans, which are of excellent quality either green shelled or dry. This variety is much in favor with the canners and none better for the home garden. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c.**

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH—This is one of the earliest of the large seeded Limas. The plants are vigorous and productive. The pods are medium green, very large, about 5 inches long, containing 4 unusually thick and very large beans of excellent quality. Seed very large, thick and usually show a greenish tinge which is generally considered an indication of quality. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c.**

Pole Butter Bean.

FORDHOOK BUSH—This is the only variety with a stiff, erect bush form habit, branching freely, but branches of upright growth. The pods are produced in large clusters, medium green about 5 inches long and each containing 4 to 5 large beans of the finest quality. Seed large, irregular oval, very thick, white, with greenish tinge. **Pkt. 15c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c.**

BUCHANAN'S BUSH BUTTER BEAN—This variety is very similar to Henderson's Bush, being quite similar in character and habit of growth, though the beans are somewhat larger and thicker. Pods are ready for use a week earlier than Burpee's Bush Lima. **Pkt. 15c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 70.**

Garden Beets, Sugar Beets, Stock Beets

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

CULTURE—Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first of July. Sow in rows from 1 foot to 15 inches apart, and when well up, thin to from 4 to 6 inches. About 6 lbs. of seed to the acre for garden or stock feed. If you are growing for sugar then about 2 pounds of seed to the acre. For general crop, sow about March 15 to May 15. The soil best adapted for beet culture is a light, sandy loam, must be well enriched with stable manure and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Young beet plants make a fine quality of "greens" and are superior to spinach and turnips for this purpose. The consumption of beets increases every year. We offer carefully selected and most popular varieties.

Market Gardener Beet.

Buchanan's Market Gardener Our gardeners' favorite owing to its extreme earliness and uniformity in both shape and color. It is without a doubt the best beet for the home gardener, or for canning. The tops are small and upright in growth. The leaves dark green, shaded red. The roots are medium size, globular, very smooth and of dark blood red color, while the flesh is a deep vermillion red zoned with lighter shade. It is unsurpassed in quality. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—An extra selected, smooth, dark red beet of uniform size and first-class quality. One of the best for main crop, also for sowing in May or June to make late beets for storing for Winter. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, postpaid.**

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—Recommended for late sowing to make a crop to put away for Winter. A fine keeper, remaining sweet and tender until Spring. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, postpaid.**

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE—A very early beet, making handsome, smooth, round roots with small top and small tap-root, and nearly as early as the Egyptian. Color, bright red; flesh fine grained, sweet and tender. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, postpaid.**

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN—One of the very earliest, with small tops and best for forcing or early outdoor planting. Roots distinctly flat and moderately thick, very dark red; flesh dark purplish red, zoned a lighter shade. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. $1.50, parcel post paid.**

CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN—More largely planted for early market than any other kind, and has proved a most profitable and satisfactory crop, particularly with our truckers and large shippers. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.50, parcel post paid.**

DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP—Round; skin dark blood red, flesh bright red. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.**

BUCHANAN'S CRIMSON GLOBE—A rich, deep crimson beet of perfect globe-shape, smooth and clean. Matures very early, is of a most attractive appearance, and in quality is not surpassed by any other variety. We recommend it not only for market gardeners and truckers, but for the home garden as well. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.60, postpaid.**

Swiss Chard

SWISS CHARD, OR SPINACH BEET—The stalks when cooked and served like Asparagus, make a most delicious salad. The leaves should be prepared like spinach, kale or turnip salad. Sown early in the Spring, it yields salad all Summer. Grow a row and you will not be without it hereafter. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $2.00, postpaid.**

Long Red Mangel.

Mangel Wurzel

MAMMOTH LONG RED—The largest stock beet, yields 40 to 50 tons to the acre. Will grow in land containing more alkali than any other beet. All stock except horses eat it readily. The roots are very large, uniformly straight and the flesh is white tinged with rose. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

GOLDEN TANKARD—The tops are comparatively small, with the 1-leaf stalk and veins distinctly tinged with yellow. The neck is small. The roots are large, ovoid, but with bottom usually of larger diameter than top, light gray above the ground, deep orange below. The flesh is yellow, zoned with white. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

Sugar Beets

CULTURE—One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 6 pounds for an acre. The Sugar Beets are desirable not only for sugar making but are valuable for stock feeding and when small may be used for the table. The best soil is a rich, friable sandy, or clayey loam. Rich, mucky soil will often give immense yield of roots which, though excellent for feed, are of little value for sugar making. Plant early in spring in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and about 1 inch apart in the row, covering with about 1½ inches of fine soil firmly pressed down. Cultivate frequently. When about 3 inches high begin thinning and continue at intervals until the roots stand about 10 inches apart.

The culture of the Mangel Wurzel, also called Mangel, Cattle Beet and Field Beet, is much the same as for Sugar Beets.

LANE'S IMPERIAL—This beet will yield almost as much in bulk as the best mangel and contains more sugar. The roots are smooth, broad at the top and gradually taper. Flesh snow white and crisp. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

KLEIN WANZLEBEN—The roots are larger than Vilmorin's Improved and is hardier and easier grown. The tops are rather large and the leaves slightly waved. It is the largest yielding and best for sugar making. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED—An improvement on the White French Sugar and one of the richest in sugar content. The tops are medium size, with smooth, bright green leaves. The roots are medium size, white with tinge of gray, half long and very uniform in type. The flesh is white and often yields over ten tons to the acre. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

American Grown Cabbage Seed

CULTURE—One ounce will produce 3,000 plants. For early use the seed should be started in the house or hotbed January or February. When the young plants are well started, transplant so as to stand 3 inches apart each way. About the end of March they may be transplanted into the garden in rows 3 feet apart, setting the plants 18 inches apart each way. For late use, sow the seed about the middle of May, or sowings can be made up to July 10, in a finely prepared seed bed, later transplanting to rows 3 feet apart, setting the plants 2½ feet apart. Protect against ravages of insects as follows: For cut worms, use Slug Shot and Warnecke's Cut Worm Food; for lice, Tobacco Dust; for cabbage beetle and green aphis, use Kerosene Emulsion, well diluted.

Early Flat Dutch.

Early Varieties

CHARLESTON LARGE WAKEFIELD—This is a few days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger and firmer head. We strongly recommend it as the best main crop early cabbage grown, for the home garden and market. Our seed of this is grown from a specially selected stock. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.25; 1 lb. $4.50, parcel post paid.**

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—A leading variety and one of the best for private or market gardeners' use; conical shape. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.25; 1 lb. $4.00, parcel post paid.**

EARLY SPRING—The earliest flat headed variety. The plants are vigorous, very compact, with few outer leaves and a short stem. The leaves are nearly round, broad, smooth and of distinctive light green color, almost without bloom. The heads are broad, round, slightly flattened. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 45c; 2 oz. 70c; ¼ lb. $1.15; 1 lb. $4.00, parcel post paid.**

COPENHAGEN MARKET—The earliest, large, round-headed Cabbage yet introduced. The heads are round, very solid and exceptionally good quality. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.25; 1 lb. $4.75, postpaid.**

Succession.

Copenhagen Market.

Second Early Varieties

ALL HEAD EARLY—The largest heading of the second early sorts, of excellent quality. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid, and very uniform in size, of a very compact growth, having a few outer leaves; can be planted as close as the Wakefield. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.25; 1 lb. $4.50, parcel post paid.**

SOLID SOUTH—A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.25; 1 lb. $4.50, parcel post paid.**

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—Conical shape; quality very good. This variety is especially adapted for light soils, where it does better than other sorts. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.25; 1 lb. $4.50, parcel post paid.**

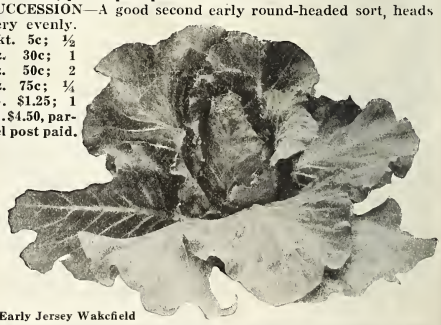
EARLY DRUMHEAD—A second early, large, round, solid-heading variety. This we consider the best for following Charleston Wakefield; it matures about ten days later. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 75c; ½ lb. $1.25; 1 lb. $4.50, parcel post paid.**

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—This is a grand second early cabbage, of large size and A No. 1 quality. Larger than Early Summer. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. $1.20; ¼ lb. $2.25, parcel post paid.**

EARLY SUMMER—A second early cabbage, which matures about ten days after the Jersey Wakefield. It makes a large, solid, flattish head. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.25; 1 lb. $4.25, parcel post paid.**

ALL SEASONS—An early Drumhead cabbage, yielding heads of the largest size. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.25; 1 lb. $4.50, parcel post paid.**

SUCCESSION—A good second early round-headed sort, heads very evenly. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.25; 1 lb. $4.50, parcel post paid.**



Early Jersey Wakefield

WE SHIP MILLIONS OF FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS EVERY YEAR—See Page 29 for Prices.

Cabbage and Collards

Late or Winter Varieties

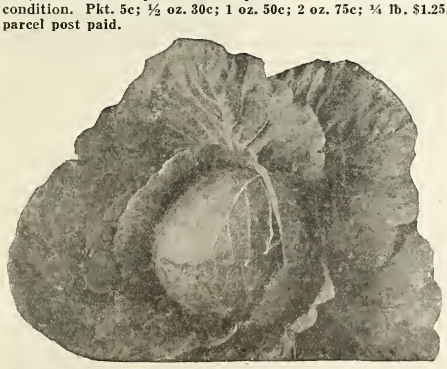
SUREHEAD—This variety produces large heads, weighing 15 to 20 pounds. The quality is good, and it can be grown either as a second early or late sort. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.25; 1 lb. $4.50, parcel post paid.**

IMPROVED LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH—Heads large, bluish green, round, solid and broad on top, more extensively planted than any other variety. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.25; 1 lb. $4.25, parcel post paid.**

Late Drumhead.

IMPROVED LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—We recommend this for late market. For heading, evenness of crop and size, our strain of this cannot be surpassed. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 65c; 2 oz. $1.20; ¼ lb. $2.25, parcel post paid.**

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—This is undoubtedly the finest type of Winter Cabbage. After having been frosted it boils like marrow, and is not surpassed even by the cauliflower in its best condition. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**



Large Late Flat Dutch.

EXTRA EARLY EUREKA CABBAGE—This is a valuable extra early variety, coming into use as early as Wakefield. The heads are round, slightly flattened and very solid. Fine market gardener's stock. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.40; 1 lb. $5.00, postpaid.**

MAMMOTH ROCK RED—This is the largest variety of Red Cabbage and produces heads which are remarkably solid, more so than any other kind. The heads are round with spreading outer leaves and matures at a late season. It is the best and most attractive Red Cabbage grown. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. $1.00.**

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

CHINESE CABBAGE, PI-TSAI—Makes a rapid growth and has a very attractive appearance. It is the best of the Chinese vegetables for American conditions. It does best where there are warm days and cool nights. Although the Chinese name is translated Cabbage-in-English, it is not the same habit of growth as the vegetable familiar to us by that name. Pi-Tsai grows like loose lettuce. When cooked it has a splendid flavor, and gives out no offensive odor when cooking. In preparing "Pi-Tsai" for the table, it should not be cooked too long, as its tendency is to become soft. It may be used in soup or boiled whole, or prepared as a slaw or salad. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 75c, parcel post paid.**

Brussels Sprouts

Brussels Sprouts are a very delicate vegetable, and deserve a more general cultivation than they receive. The plant belongs to the cabbage family, and should be grown and cultivated like cabbage. The "sprouts" which grow around the strong, upright stems of the plant look like miniature cabbage. Very hardy; improved by frost.

DWARF IMPROVED—Bearing a large crop of small solid, tender heads. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.25.**

Southern Collards

CULTURE—One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants, or 150 feet of row. It produces a plant bearing a mass of leaves on the top of a stout stalk, and is a species of cabbage, and the flavor is the same. It is extensively used for the table, for winter greens, throughout the South. Sow the seed thickly in drills, in rich ground, transplanting when about four inches high. In the South, seed may be sown from January to May and from August to October.

GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE—Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced 15 years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow 30 to 40 inches high and as much across. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

SOUTHERN OR GEORGIA—This variety is the old-time favorite. It stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury and will make a good crop where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, and it makes an excellent substitute for that vegetable. Is very hardy, stands winter without serious injury. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

NORTH CAROLINA—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

Chicory

Chicory is grown for the large, thick roots, which are dried roasted and ground, as a substitute or adulterant for coffee. The leaves are also used as a salad during the early spring months.

WITLOOF-CHICORY, OR FRENCH ENDIVE—Witloof is used principally as a winter salad, and is most delicious served with French Dressing and eaten like Cos Lettuce. The seed should be sown in the open ground not later than June in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, and the seedlings should be planted to stand not closer than 3 inches. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 75c; 2 oz. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

Chervil

A hardy annual with aromatic leaves somewhat resembling parsley and, by many, considered superior to it in flavor. The young leaves are used in soups and for flavoring and garnishing meats and vegetables. Sow in early spring in rich, well prepared soil. The seed is slow to germinate, sometimes remaining in the earth four or five weeks before the plants appear. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant or thin to about a foot apart. They are ready for use in six to ten weeks from sowing.

CURLED—This very finely curled double sort is much superior to the plain variety, being early maturing, handsomer and having fully as fine fragrance and flavor. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c, parcel post paid.**

Carrots

CULTURE—For main crop, sow from middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to 5 inches in the row, main crop 6 to 7 inches, the rows 10 inches apart for early crop, 14 for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil light and loamy, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre.

OXHEART OR GUERANDE—One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils where the long varieties would fail. The roots are often 3 to 3½ inches thick at the top; nearly oval in shape; the flesh is bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Of the finest table qualities and equally good for stock. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.**

SCARLET HORN, EARLY—Very thick roots; fine for frames. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.**

BUCHANAN'S HALF LONG DANVERS—One of the most productive and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.**

BUCHANAN'S IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color, free from side roots and superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.**

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN—Grown exclusively for stock feeding. Roots about 16 inches long and very thick, white under ground and green above; grows about one-third above ground. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.**

Cauliflower

CULTURE—The same as for cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon Cauliflower. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and, if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and they would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as Cabbage.

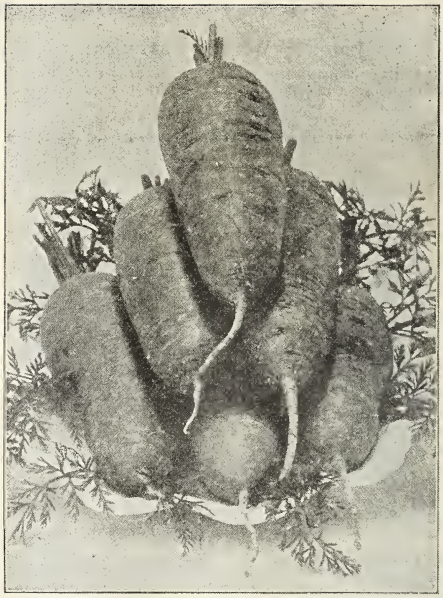
EXTRA EARLY SNOWBALL—There is no better Cauliflower for Southern growers, and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is not only the earliest to head, but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. We recommend it also for the late summer and fall crop. As well adapted for foreing as for growing out of doors. **Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. $1.25; ½ oz. $2.35; 1 oz. $4.50, postpaid.**

LARGE EARLY SNOWBALL—A large strain of the above. **Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. $1.25; ½ oz. $2.35; 1 oz. $4.50, postpaid.**

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—The very best and earliest for forcing under glass. **Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. $1.25; ½ oz. $2.35; 1 oz. $4.50, postpaid.**

PLANTS—These we can supply in season. (See end of Vegetables, on page 32).

Golden Self-Blanching Celery.



Danver's Half Long Carrot.

Celery

CULTURE—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills 8 or 10 inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to 6 to 8 inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good.

IMPROVED WHITE PLUME—A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching, requires but little working. The stalks and leaves naturally turn white upon reaching maturity. In suculence, crispness and flavor it is all that can be desired. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 65c; ¼ lb. $1.75, postpaid.**

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—Amerlean grown. The best self-blanching sort, it aequires a handsome golden color without having to be hilled up, which makes a very valuable market sort. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 65c; ¼ lb. $1.75, postpaid.**

GIANT PASCAL—In the South this is more generally grown than any other late eelery. For fall and early winter it is certainly one of the best. It makes large, thiek, solid stalks, with a beautiful ereamy-yellow heart; blanched easily and quiekly; very crisp and of fine nutty flavor. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. $1.25, postpaid.**

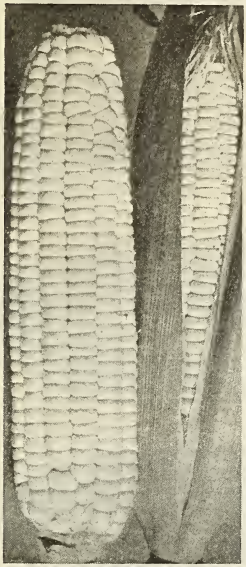
CELERIAC, OR TURNIP-CELERY, ERFURT—Produces large turnip-like roots which keep well for winter use; it is highly esteemed either cooked for flavoring soup or sliced and used with vinegar, making an excellent salad. It is cultivated like eelery, little of no earthing being required. Ready for use in October. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. $1.25, postpaid.**

PLANTS—These we can supply in season. (See end of Vegetable Seeds, on page 32).

Corn—Sweet and Roasting Ear

CULTURE—One quart will plant 200 hills; 8 quarts will plant one acre. Sweet Corn varies greatly in hardiness, earliness, size and sweetness. The early sorts grow only 3 to 5 feet high and may be planted when the trees are starting out in leaf, about the middle of March, in rows 3 feet apart, making the hills about 1 foot apart. The later and sweeter varieties are more tender and should not be planted until the trees are in full leaf or the seed will rot in the ground. Plant garden corn in rows 3 feet apart, making the hills 18 inches apart in the rows.

Extra Early Varieties



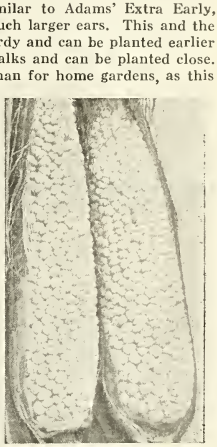
Early Surprise.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—Not a sugar corn, but owing to its extreme earliness it is used for a first early table corn in the South. The stalks are about 4 feet high, with small tassel, very few leaves, and without suckers. The ears are short, very full, 12 or 14-rowed, often nearly as thick as they are long and are well covered with coarse husks. The kernels are white and smooth. This is an extremely hardy variety which can be grown closer together than most sorts. **½ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.**

GOLDEN BANTAM — A very early variety. The ears are of medium size, and are thickly set with delicious yellow kernels. The quality of this variety is superb, and it has become a general favorite early sweet corn with all who have tried it. Golden Bantam and Golden Cream have a flavor distinct from other sorts, and if you have never tried these two sorts from your own garden you must plant them this year. The stalks are dwarf and sturdy in habit, growing to a height of 4 feet and can be planted thickly; they bear 2 to 3 good ears. **½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 15c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c.**

Medium Early Varieties

ADAMS' LARGE EARLY—Similar to Adams' Extra Early, but two weeks later, and has much larger ears. This and the Adams' Extra Early are very hardy and can be planted earlier than sweet corns. Has small stalks and can be planted close. More valuable for the market than for home gardens, as this as well as the Adams' Extra Early, lacks fineness of flavor found in sweet varieties. Unless given the best cultivation and rich soil, they are not sure croppers. **½ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.**



Country Gentleman.

BUCHANAN'S EARLY SURPRISE—Our own introduction, now too well known to give any lengthy description. It is not a sugar corn, but ranks almost equal. A favorite for early market, larger than the Early Adams corn and only a few days later; ears about 8 inches, always well filled to the tip; grains pure white, tender and makes the very best roasting ears. The genuine stock from our own grower can only be obtained from us. No other dealer can supply Buchanan's Early Surprise Corn. **½ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.**

Late, or Main Crop Varieties

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—This variety has a small, white cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, white grains of excellent quality. The ears are 7 to 9 inches long. The stalks are from 6 to 7 feet high. It is well adapted for canning as well as the home garden and market, and many consider it the best of the late varieties. **½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 15c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c.**

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—A most popular main crop variety, and splendid for table use, the quality being excellent. The stalks are of strong growth, about 6 feet high; the 12-rowed ears are about 8 inches long and keep in table condition a remarkably long time. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected. This is one of the best known of the late sorts. **½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 15c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c.**

Large Adams.

White Rice Popcorn

Field Corn

WE HANDLE MANY VARIETIES OF SOUTHERN-GROWN SEED CORN. FOR DESCRIPTION AND INFORMATION—See pages 36, 37, 38 and 39.

Pop Corn

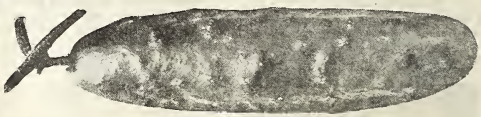
WHITE RICE—A very handsome and prolific white variety. The ears are 5 to 7 inches long. The kernels are long, pointed and somewhat resembling rice. This excellent, rather late maturing variety, yields heavily, and is considered the best pop corn for popping. **Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lb. $1.25.**

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF POPCORN FOR POPPING—GET OUR PRICES ON QUANTITIES.

Buchanan's Cucumber Seeds

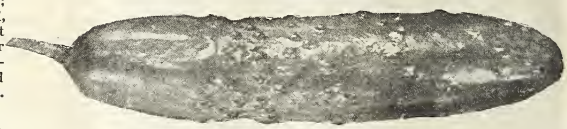
CULTURE—One ounce will plant 50 hills; 1 to 2 pounds will plant 1 acre. Cucumbers succeed best in warm, rich sandy loam, and should not be planted in open air until there is a prospect of settled warm weather. Plant in hills about 4 fet apart each way, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out the plants leaving 3 or 4 of the strongest to each hill.

CUMBERLAND PICKLE—The best pickling cucumber in cultivation. For productiveness it is unequaled, and the quality of the fruit is the very best. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.



Cumberland Pickle.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE CUCUMBER—A grand new variety, so very superior to any other stock of white Spine as not to be classed with either in quality or price. Vine is a very strong grower; foliage broad-leaved, deep green, close-jointed, does not sunburn. Blooms early at every joint and sets fruit at every bloom. Large fruit for slicing can be gathered in eight weeks. The finest strain of White Spine in existence, as certified by hundreds of market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.



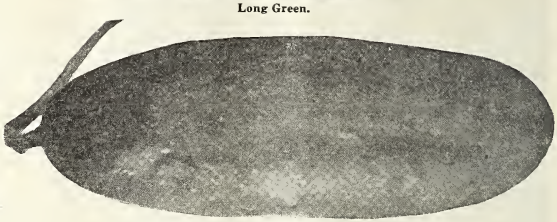
Long Green.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER—Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. $1.45, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY LONG GREEN—One of the best general purpose cucumbers in cultivation, the young fruit being very symmetrical in shape, deep in color and very crisp. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.

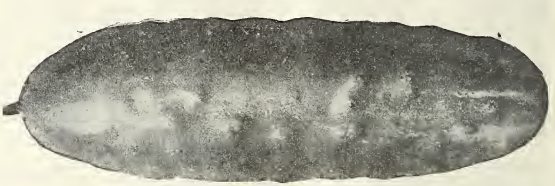
GHERKIN, OR BURR—A small oval-shaped, prickly variety, used exclusively for pickles, for which it is very desirable. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.

DAVIS PERFECT—A sure money maker for those engaged in growing cucumbers. Grows under glass as well as out of doors. It is seedless almost one-third the length from the stems. It is a rich dark green and holds its color until nearly ripe. The flesh is of excellent flavor; white, clear, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.



Davis Perfect.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—A distinct climbing sort for covering fences or trellises; fruit 10 inches long, thick, crisp and fine quality; color dark green. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.



Japanese Climbing.

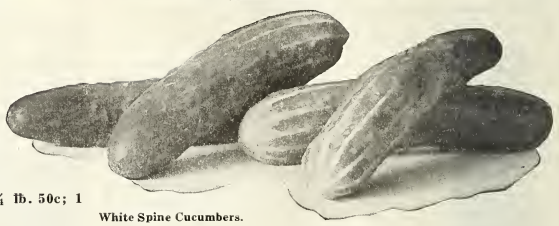
BUCK BRAND MIXED CUCUMBERS—A mixture of all varieties, to give you both eating and pickling cucumbers with one planting. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.

Corn Salad

One ounce will sow about 18 square feet.

CULTURE—Sow during August or early in September, in drills one-fourth of an inch deep, and 6 inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it lightly to insure germination. Keep weeds down with hoe. Just before the Winter cover thinly with straw or leaves.

LARGE, SEEDED—Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, postpaid.



White Spine Cucumbers.

Chervil

A hardy annual with aromatic leaves somewhat resembling parsley and, by many, considered superior to it in flavor. The young leaves are used in soups and for flavoring and garnishing meats and vegetables. Sow in early spring in rich, well prepared soil. The seed is slow to germinate, sometimes remaining in the earth four or five weeks before the plants appear. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant or thin to about a foot apart. They are ready for use in six to ten weeks from sowing.

CURLED—This very finely curled, double sort, is much superior to the plain variety, being early maturing, handsomer and having fully as fine fragrance and flavor. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c, parcel post paid.

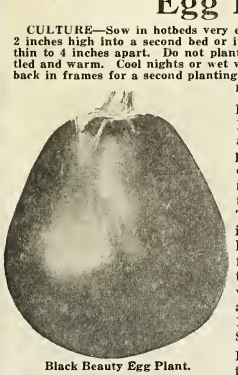
Cress

TRUE WATER CRESS—Sow in the spring along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant for creeks or ponds, but purifies the water. Is also developing into quite a profitable industry for shipment to our large markets. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c, postpaid.

CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS (Upland)—Can be sown either in the spring or fall. The plants are cut and tied in bunches in the same manner as water cress. Sow in drills 1 foot apart. One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 50c, postpaid.

Egg Plant

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds very early in spring and transplant when 2 inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If this is not done, thin to 4 inches apart. Do not plant out until weather is perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Set out plants 3 feet by 2.



Black Beauty Egg Plant.

IMPROVED NEW YORK SPINELESS—The standard, largest and best; large, oval, deep purple; early and productive. One of the best and largest varieties in cultivation. Our strain of this variety is especially fine. The plant is robust, low-growing, branching freely, and bears large, oblong-shaped purple fruits. There are many varieties of Egg Plant offered, but we consider this superior to any other. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 75c; 2 oz. $1.25; ¼ lb. $2.00, postpaid.

BLACK BEAUTY—As large as the New York Improved, but about ten days earlier. Very rich purple black. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 75c; 2 oz. $1.25; ¼ lb. $2.00, postpaid.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH—Stands heat well; the fruit is round, smooth, and very large; color bright purple. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 75c; 2 oz. $1.25; ¼ lb. $2.00, postpaid.

EGG PLANTS—See Page 32.

Endive

CULTURE—One ounce will sow 300 feet of row. Endive is one of the best and most wholesome salads for fall and winter use. Sow in shallow drills in April for early use and, for late use, in August and September. When 2 or 3 inches high transplant into good ground or thin out to 1 foot apart. When nearly full grown and before they are fit for the table they must be bleached. This is done by gathering the leaves together with jute twine to exclude the light and air from the inner leaves, which must be done when quite dry or they will rot.. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up.

Kohl-Rabi.

LARGE GREEN CURLED—A hardy, vigorous growing Endive with bright green, finely cut leaves. The dense mass of deeply divided leaves formed in the center blanches very readily to a rich cream color. This is a most popular variety. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. $2.25, parcel post paid.

GIANT FRINGED OR OYSTER—This variety is so named on account of it being largely used to decorate or display oysters during the winter in the larger restaurants and oyster houses. It is exceptionally handsome and grows exceedingly large in good soil. When fully grown the center portion can be blanched creamy white in color. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. $2.50, parcel post paid.

Tall Scotch Kale.

Kale or Borecole

CULTURE—One ounce to 200 feet of row; 4 pounds to the acre. Kale is extensively grown in the South during the fall, winter and spring. The leaves used principally for greens and there is nothing better than a pot of kale boiled with bacon. Where climate permits seed may be sown any time from August to October and again during February and March, broadcast or in drills, 18 inches apart so that the plants when small may be cultivated.. The quality is improved rather than injured by frost if not too heavy.

DWARF CURLED SIBERIAN — A very hardy and vigorous growing variety of spreading habit, its foliage having a distinct bluish tinge. This is the most popular variety grown, especially in the South. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.00, parcel post paid.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH—This variety is extensively grown in the South for shipment North. The leaves are finely curled, long and attractive. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $2.00, parcel post paid.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—The plant of this variety grows 3 to 4 feet high, bearing long plume-like light green leaves, which are deeply cut, also finely curled at edges. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $2.00, parcel post paid.

Kohl-Rabi

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants. Sow in March and April, in drills, thinning plants to six inches.

WHITE VIENNA—This is the best and earliest variety for table use. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 35c; 2 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. 90c; 1 lb. $3.00, parcel post paid.

Leek

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill. Sow early in spring, thin to six inches apart; make rows wide enough to cultivate.

LONDON FLAG—Broad leaves of strong and vigorous growth. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 40c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.

Plants Packed for Shipment

Live Plants

I ship many millions Live Plants every season To All Southern States

My Plant Growers know when to plant the seed and how to care for the young plants, and I know how to have them packed to reach you in good condition.

NOTICE.—The picture at the left shows how we pack and ship many thousands of small plant orders every year.

Tomato Plant

Buchanan's Lettuce Seed

One ounce will plant 200 feet of drill, or produce 3,000 plants.

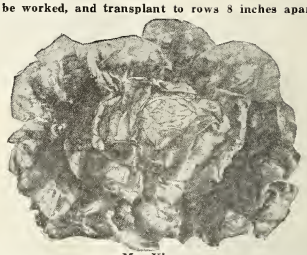
We sell many thousands of Lettuce Plants each season. See page 32 for prices.

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows 8 inches apart. Lettuce seldom, if ever, heads well in hot weather.

Big Boston Lettuce.

BIG BOSTON—Plants are large and vigorous, leaves light green, tinged with reddish brown; stands long before shooting to seed. Grown in the open ground, in the spring or fall. In frames for early spring planting; does well in cold weather and is recommended for fall planting in the South. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c, postpaid.**

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well blanched, curly, loose head, early, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c, postpaid.**



May King.

MIGNONETTE—Small solid, heading, crumpled leaves, edged with reddish brown. The flavor is fine and the leaves crisp. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c, postpaid.**

ICEBERG—A large crisp lettuce, always tender. Iceberg stands hot weather remarkably. Give each head 14 inches in a row. The color is light green, lightly tinged with brown. Try this either for home or market garden. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c, parcel post paid.**

MAMMOTH BLACK-SEEDED BUTTER — A selected strain; large, yellow heads. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c, postpaid.**

Cream Butter.

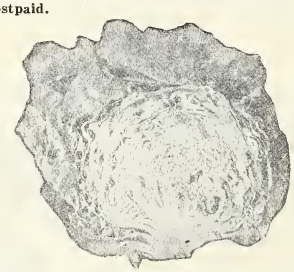
WAYAHEAD LETTUCE—Shows a remarkable combination of earliness, firm heading character, a handsome and fine quality. Both in cold frames early in spring and in the open ground in spring, summer and early fall months it has proved to be not only the very earliest and surest heading of all early Lettuces grown, but also of the very finest quality at all seasons. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c, postpaid.**

Wayahead.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—A very reliable head Lettuce, good for summer crop. The leaves are smooth and the head is solid and crisp. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c, postpaid.**

MAY KING—Few Lettuces have the robust constitution of this variety for resisting cold and wet weather. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c, postpaid.**

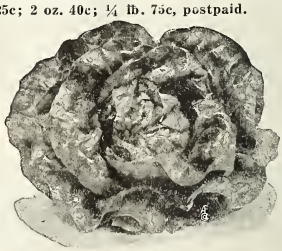
PARIS WHITE COS—An excellent variety; large, crisp, tender and of fine flavor. Resists warm weather and is the best Cos Lettuce. Known also as Romaine Cos. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c, postpaid.**



Wonderful.

WONDERFUL—Very large and solid. The inner portion is a beautiful white, the outer leaves dark green. Does well through the summer. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c, postpaid.**

HUBBARD MARKET—A large cabbage variety, forming a solid head, buttery and yellow inside, and of very fine flavor. Color light green. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c, postpaid.**

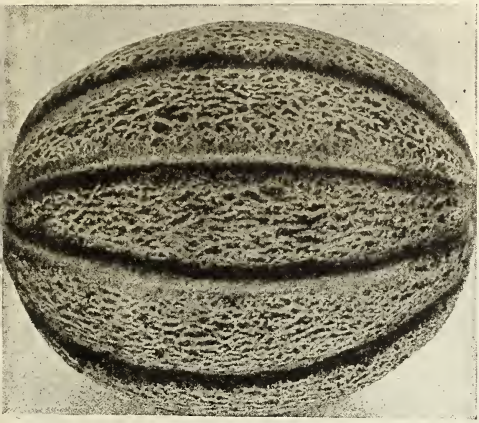


White Cabbage.

LARGE WHITE CABBAGE HEAD—A desirable variety for summer or fall, forming large, compact and beautiful heads. Color light green, stands heat and drought remarkably well, very highly recommended. Undoubtedly the best summer variety; the heads will frequently weigh from 2 to 3 pounds each. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c, postpaid.**

Muskmelon, or Cantaloupe

CULTURE—One ounce will plant about 50 hills; 2 pounds to the acre. Melons thrive best in a light, rich soil. Plant late in April or early in May, when ground has become warm and dry, hills about 5 feet apart each way. Previous to sowing seed mix a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure in each hill, plant in each 12 to 15 seeds; when they begin to vine, thin to 3 or 4 of most thrifty plants.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

Green-Fleshed Varieties

MAMMOTH ROCKY FORD (Extra Select)—The general type of this melon is similar to the regular Rocky Ford, but they grow somewhat larger in size, making it a splendid variety for market. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 45c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. $2.25, parcel post paid.**

ROCKY FORD—We have an especially fine, improved strain of this popular melon as now grown at Rocky Ford. The fruit is small, almost round, smooth, showing no ribs, and densely covered with a heavy gray netting; flesh thick and deep green, showing a faint lining of pink or gold at the center; of the highest quality. An excellent shipping sort. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $1.75, parcel post paid.**

BALTIMORE OR ACME—A fine early, oblong, green-fleshed variety, of good size; noticeably ribbed and heavily netted. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $1.50, parcel post paid.**

IMPROVED LARGE BALTIMORE—An improvement on Baltimore or Acme; of general form, but somewhat larger; green-fleshed. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 55c; 1 lb. $1.65, parcel post paid.**

HACKENSACK—Large, round and of good quality, a popular variety; early. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.65, postpaid.**

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—An early strain of the well known large Hackensack. Very popular with the market gardeners, as it is the first of the large melons to be ready for market. The fruit is of good size, round and heavily netted. Flesh green, very sweet and good flavor. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $1.75, postpaid.**

MONTREAL GREEN NUTMETG (Montreal Market) — Green fleshed. The largest of the Nutmeg variety. Skin is dark green in color; the ribs broad and prominent; flesh thick, luscious and melting. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $1.75, postpaid.**

NETTED NUTMEG—This splendid melon is one of the very best varieties for either home use or market. It has a very small seed cavity, deep green flesh and is of very uniform shape, average about 5 inches. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $1.75, parcel post paid.**

Salmon-Fleshed Varieties

BANANA—Shaped somewhat as name indicates; grows about 2½ feet long; flesh deep salmon colored and of only fair quality. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.75, parcel post paid.**

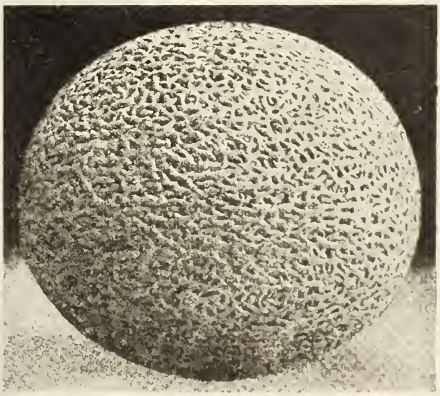
BURRELL'S GEM—An excellent small melon of the Netted Gem type; somewhat later than that variety and a fourth larger; fruit oblong, distinctly ribbed and heavily netted; flesh deep salmon, of fine quality. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $1.75, parcel post paid.**

HOODOO—A splendid, small, mid-season variety; fruit round with tendency to heart-shape, densely covered with fine gray netting; flesh very thick, with small seed cavity; of a rich orange color and highest quality. A fine shipping sort. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $1.85, parcel post paid.**

BUCK BRAND (Surprise)—The nearest thing to the old-fashioned muskmelon that you can get. Fruit round, slightly oblong, with a very thin, nearly smooth, pale green skin; flesh thick and of deep salmon color. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, parcel post paid.**

TIP TOP—In shape varies from round to slightly oblong; rather large in size and somewhat late in maturing. Skin pale green, distinctly ribbed and lightly netted; flesh deep rich salmon, sweet and spicy. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $1.75, parcel post paid.**

HONEY DEW MELON—This new melon is unlike the ordinary muskmelon or cantaloupe, both in appearance and flavor, the outer skin being smooth, hard and nearly white. The melons are large, round to oval in shape, extremely thick-meated and have a very small seed cavity; flesh is light green, very solid and of a rich honey-like flavor, luscious and juicy, much more so than any variety of muskmelons. It is an excellent keeping melon and fruits may be laid away for use late in the fall when they will be greatly appreciated, not only for their delightful flavor, but because the other varieties of melons are gone. On account of the hard shell it is an excellent shipper, carrying safely for long distances without being bruised or damaged in any manner. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. $2.50, parcel post paid.**



Nutmeg Cantaloupe.

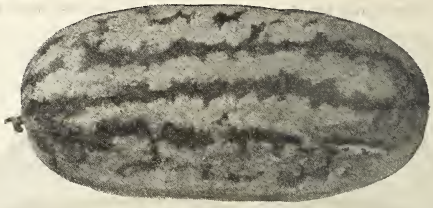
Watermelons

CULTURE—One ounce to 40 hills; three or four pounds to the acre. Drop in hills six to eight feet apart, six to ten seed, one inch deep, and thin to three best plants. The proper time to plant melons in this section is generally about the middle of April.

IMPROVED TOM WATSON WATERMELON — This seed is saved from the most perfect melons, none weighing less than forty pounds each and from many that weighed seventy pounds each. This seed is then graded and cleaned, and consequently will produce finer and larger melons than the regular stock. If you want something extra, order this special stock this season. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $2.00, parcel post paid.**

ALABAMA SWEET—This is an excellent shipping melon. The rind is dark green, marked with a still darker green mottled stripe, and while thin it is very tough. The flesh is bright red, fine grained, sweet and luscious. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.00, parcel post paid.**

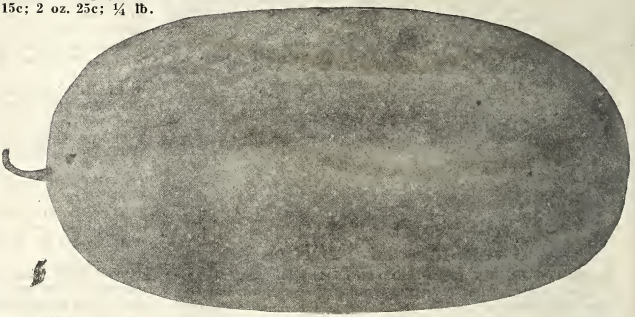
BLACK DIAMOND—Immense size; grows to average 75 to 90 pounds; rich, dark green, uniform, round to oval shape; flesh deep red, of fine quality. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.00, parcel post paid.**



Georgia Rattlesnake Melon.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—Fruit long, dark green, mottled and striped with a lighter shade. Rind thin but firm. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.10, parcel post paid.**

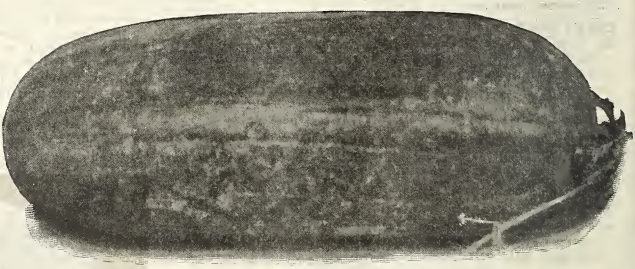
KLECKLEY'S SWEET—This very popular melon is one of the best for nearby markets. Fruits are medium size, oblong, of a dark green color and have very thin rind. Flesh bright scarlet with solid heart, crisp, sugary and melting, and entirely free from stringiness. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.00, parcel post paid.**



Kleckley's Sweet Melon.

SWEET HEART — A splendid shipper, early, large, oval, light green. Rind thin, but firm. Flesh bright red, sweet, very tender, firm and solid. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. $1.00, parcel post paid.**

HALBERT HONEY—Each Melon contains but few seeds and the crisp, deep red flesh looks as if frozen to crystal-like iciness. The meat is so crisp and tender that well-ripened melons split ahead of the knife in cutting. Melons are long, blunt at both ends and vines very productive. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

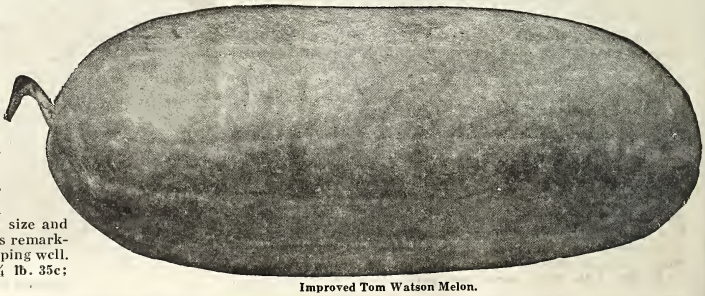


Halbert Honey Melon

TOM WATSON WATERMELON — The Melon is almost seedless, some not having one-third as many seeds as other melons. Our seeds are the choicest. Very prolific—six carloads on ten acres often made; shape long, color dark green, no stripes, large, oftentimes 50 to 60 pounds. No finer eating melon ever known. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.00, parcel post paid.**

COLE'S EARLY—Is the finest watermelon for family garden. The melons are not large, seldom over 12 inches in length by 9 inches in diameter, but what they lack in size is more than made up in number and solidity. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. $1.00, postpaid.**

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE — Melons are long in shape, of light green color, with dark stripes and of uniformly large size and symmetrical shape. The rind is remarkably thin, though it stands shipping well. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.00, parcel post paid.**



Improved Tom Watson Melon.

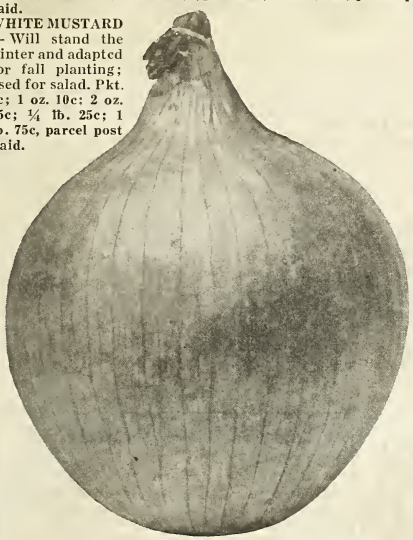
Mustard

CULTURE—One ounce will sow about 80 feet of drill. For early salad sow in February, and for general crop, at intervals through the spring, in rows 6 inches apart, and rather thick in rows.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—The favorite kind here, sown largely for the market. Leaves are pale green, large and curled or scalloped on the edges. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 75c, parcel post paid.**

ELEPHANT EAR (Smooth Leaf)—This is a splendid variety for the market gardeners and amateurs, and will surely give satisfaction wherever planted. The leaves are smooth, very large, and always tender and succulent, makes a large plant. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. $1.00, parcel post paid.**

WHITE MUSTARD — Will stand the winter and adapted for fall planting; used for salad. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c, parcel post paid.**



White Globe Onions.

Onion Seed

CULTURE—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills 1 foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring—at the rate of 4 to 5 lbs. to the acre. Thin to 3 or 4 inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. The finest Onions are produced by the new method of sowing the seed in hotbed in February and March and transplanting the seedlings to the open ground.

WHITE LARGE PORTUGAL—The standard large flat sort of the New York markets. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 35c; 2 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. 90c; 1 lb. $3.25, parcel post paid.**

WHITE LARGE GLOBE (Southport Strain)—One of the best; produces fine crops of silvery white, globe-shaped Onions of very mild flavor. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 30c; 2 oz. 45c; ¼ lb. 90c; 1 lb. $3.00, parcel post paid.**

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A well known standard variety of uniform shape and excellent quality, bright yellow color. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 35c; 2 oz. 60c; ¼ lb. $1.00, parcel post paid.**

IMPROVED RED BERMUDA—A large, quick growing red variety; very tender and juicy; a large yielder and a good keeper. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c, parcel post paid.**

LARGE RED WEATHERSFIELD—It is of a beautiful form, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white and of a very fine grain. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 45c; ¼ lb. 85c, parcel post paid.**

RED LARGE GLOBE (Southport Strain) — The finest large red sort. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 35c; 2 oz. 60c; ¼ lb. $1.00, parcel post paid.**

Okra, or Gumbo

CULTURE—One ounce sows 50 feet of drill. Extensively grown in the South, and should be better known, as it is a delicious vegetable. The young green pods make a healthful and delicious soup and, when pickled, are a fine salad. Sow after the weather has become warm in rows 3 feet apart, 2 feet apart in the rows. Will succeed in any good garden soil.

WHITE VELVET — Bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. Pods are large and are produced in great abundance. The market gardeners' favorite. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c, parcel post paid.**

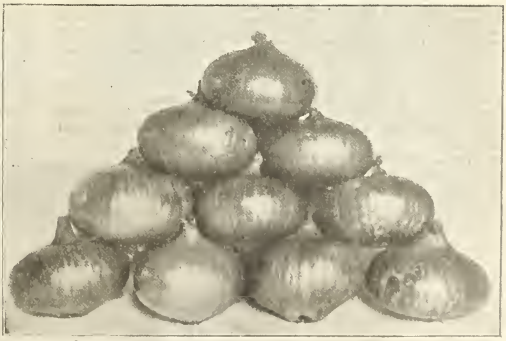
EARLY DWARF GREEN — Of dwarf growth but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of best quality, and are borne throughout the season. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c, parcel post paid.**

TALL OR LONG GREEN—Pods long, slender, dark green, and ridged; very tender and is a most popuar green variety. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c, parcel post paid.**

PERKINS' MAMMOTH LONG POD—This variety is about three feet high, very early and productive. Pods deep green, very long, slender, slightly corrugated, very tender and of good quality. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 65c, postpaid.**

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST — Blooms often when plant is no higher than your finger and begins bearing oftentimes when the fourth leaf appears, 3 feet high, and pods 6 to 12 inches long. It is a dwarf variety and is the earliest of all the usually sold Okras. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 65c, parcel post paid.**

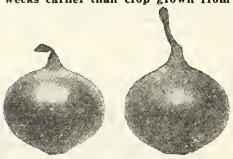
White Velvet Okra.



Red Weathersfield Onions.

Onion Sets

CULTURE—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows ½-inch deep and 1 foot between rows, but do not cover sets entirely, except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 9 inches apart in row, cover 1 inch. All onion sets are sold 32 lbs. to bushel and are subject to market changes. One quart weighs 1 lb. Grown from seed that has been sown too thickly to attain a large size. These small onions are planted out and are soon ready to pull for the table or bunch for market. If left to stand they make ripe onions of excellent quality. Maturing about six weeks earlier than crop grown from seed.



White Silverskin.

Red Weathersfield

Yellow Danvers.

White Silverskin .....1 qt. 35c; 4 qts. 90c, parcel post paid

Red Weathersfield .....1 qt. 30c; 4 qts. 85c, parcel post paid

Yellow Danvers .....1 qt. 30c; 4 qts. 85c, parcel post paid

WINTER TOP SHALLOTS—Qt. 25c; gal. 75c; peck $1.25, parcel post paid.

YELLOW POTATO—Large, reddish onions of mild flavor. Never makes seed, but divides from the root; the smallest sets produce one or two large onions; medium-sized sets produce as many as 12 medium to small sets. Qt. 40c; 4 qts. $1.25, parcel post paid.

WHITE MULTIPLIER—These are of pure silvery white color, enormously productive. Of excellent quality and size for bunching green. They are extremely early, being ready for the market in from three to four weeks. Qt. 40c; 4 qts. $1.25, parcel post paid.

White Multipliers.

Winter Top Shallots.

Yellow Potato Onions.

Buck Brand Garden Seed Collection

For 35c we will send you postpaid to any P. O. in the U. S., the following 15 packets of garden seed:

Blood Turnip Beet.	Purple Top Strapleaf Turnip.
White Cabbage Lettuce.	Imp. White Spine Cucumber.
Scarlet Turnip Radish.	White Velvet Okra.
Large Late Drumhead Cabbage.	Acme Tomato.
Sou. Giant Curled Mustard.	Southern Collards.
White Bush Squash.	Long Scarlet Radish.
Flat Dutch Cabbage.	Kolb's Gem Watermelon.
Rocky Ford Muskmelon.	

15 5c Size Packets, postpaid, for 35 cents.

Buck Brand Flower Seed Collection

For 25c we will send you, postpaid, to any P. O. in the U. S., the following 12 packets of flower seed:

Alyssium, Sweet.	Sweet Peas, Mixed.
Pink, Mixed.	Nasturtiums, Tall.
Morning Glory, Mixed.	Phlox, Mixed.
Petunia, Mixed.	Cosmos, Mixed.
Candytuft, Mixed.	Gourds, Mixed.
Four O'clock, Mixed.	Pansy, Mixed.

15 5c Size Packets, postpaid, for 35 cents.

Parsley

CULTURE—Soak the seed in warm water for several hours, and sow in border or frame; thin the row or transplant to another bed. If to be carried late into the fall, set eight inches apart both ways, and cover with litter. It will go through the winter with moderate protection. Use one ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill. Make open ground sowing in April.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—A choice selected strain with beautifully crimped and curled bright green leaves. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.

DOUBLE CURLED—Compact, very curly and finely cut; bright green color. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.00, parcel post paid.

PLAIN or SINGLE—Leaves are flat, deeply cut, and dark green. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. $1.00, parcel post paid.

Sweet Potato Slips

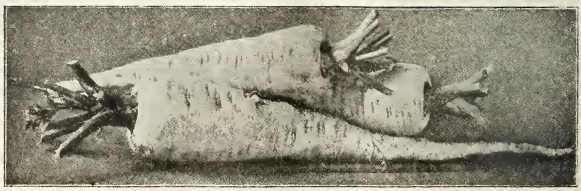
WE ARE PROBABLY THE LARGEST SHIPPERS IN THE SOUTH. See pages 29, 30, 31 and 32.

Parsnips

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills 18 inches apart. Only rich soil should be used and the ground should be thoroughly and deeply cultivated before sowing seed. Thin to 6 or 8 inches apart in the rows. Hoe and cultivate frequently to keep the weeds down.

SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN—The best for table use; a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of great productiveness. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $2.00, parcel post paid.

LONG SMOOTH—Roots very long, sugary and of most excellent flavor; very hardy. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $1.75, parcel post paid.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

Buchanan's Garden Peas

CULTURE—Sow as early as the ground can be worked and again every ten days for succession. Peas may be sown in this vicinity as late as the 20th of August. Medium and late Peas must be planted early; Extra-Earlies may be planted again in August. Sow in single or double rows from 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row (except such sorts as we note to sow thinly) and 4 inches deep. In this climate, the First and Best Pea, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when Peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine.

Those marked with a star (*) are wrinkled marrows, and, unless otherwise stated, should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not until the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all Peas. Those marked (†) are large-podded sorts.

Ameer Peas.

Extra Early and Early Varieties

ALASKA—This is the earliest of all small podded peas. Universally used for first planting; the vines are a distinctive light green, and from 2 to 3 feet high. Pods are dark green, about 2½ inches long, straight and well filled with small, smooth blue-green pea of excellent flavor. This peas is a heavy yielder and a favorite among market gardeners. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 70c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid ½ pt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c.**

***ALDERMAN**—It is of the finest large-podded summer varieties. The vine grows 5 feet in height, and is of a dark green coloring, as are also the large pods. Pods frequently measure 6 inches in length and contain from eight to nine large peas of superior flavor. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 60c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c.**

AMEER, OR LARGE ALASKA—A fine variety which is rapidly becoming more popular with those who want a larger podding pea of the Alaska type. The vine is 3 feet high, more vigorous and of the same color as the Alaska. Pods are one-third larger and filled with 5 to 7 large round peas of fine flavor. The crop ripens about a week later than the Alaska. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c.**

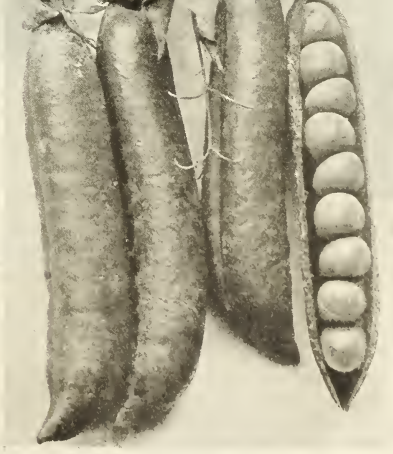
***AMERICAN WONDER**—The earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled sorts. The vines are 9 to 12 inches high and produce a good crop of well filled pods, nearly 3 inches long, containing 5 to 7 large peas. Very sweet and tender. The seed is pale green, flattened and wrinkled. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 15c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c.**

FIRST AND BEST—Extra Early; one of the earliest tall varieties, with smooth, white peas. Vines are about 30 inches high; pods short and well filled; quality the best. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c.**

***GRADUS OR PROSPERITY**—This pea is an extremely early large-podded, wrinkled variety, which matures only a few days later than the little round-seeded, small-podded varieties. The vines are nearly 4 feet high and the pods are very large, well shaped and pointed. The peas are large and light green in color. One of the best sort for the garden. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c.**

***PREMIUM GEM (Improved Little Gem)**—A very desirable early green, wrinkled, dwarf variety. The vine is very productive and grows to a height of from 15 to 18 inches. The pods are of medium size, about 2¾ inches long, and crowded with six to eight very large peas of fine quality. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 25c; qt. 50c; 4 qts. $1.60, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c.**

***THOMAS LAXTON**—A very early wrinkled variety of great merit. Vine vigorous of medium height about 3 feet, similar to that of Gradus, but darker in color, hardier and more productive. Pods large, often 4 inches long. The green peas are very large, of fine, deep color and unsurpassed in quality. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 60c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c.**



Gradus or Prosperity.

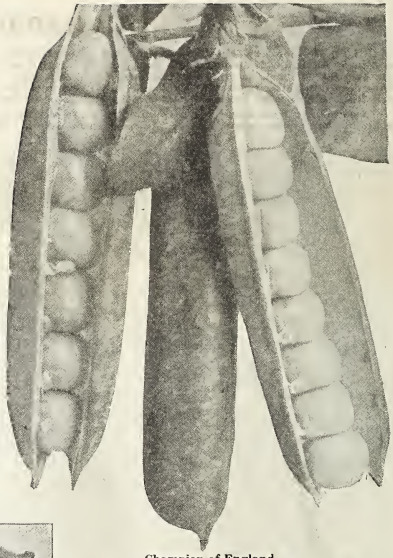
Second Early or Main Crop Varieties.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—A very productive standard main crop variety, one of the best flavored of the late peas. The vines are 4 to 5 feet high, and the foliage is medium green. The pods are medium dark green, broad and nearly straight, and about 3 inches long. We have a fine stock of these peas. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c.**

TELEPHONE—A standard variety, grows tall and large; peas are wrinkled and of fine quality. Vines and foliage are strong and heavy, medium green. One of the best main crop varieties. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c.**

LARGE WHITE MARROW FAT—This variety is very tall, about 5 feet, and of strong growth. The pods are about 3 inches long, round, light green and somewhat rough. The peas are large, round, smooth and creamy yellow. It is a very desirable variety for summer use and is undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden peas. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c.**

LARGE BLACKEYE MARROWFAT—An excellent tall variety, about 5 feet high. It is a very prolific bearer of large pods, about 3 inches long. Seed large, smooth, round, light creamy yellow, with blackeye. One of the very best of the Marrowfat sorts. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c, parcel post paid. Not prepaid, ½ pt. 15c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c.**



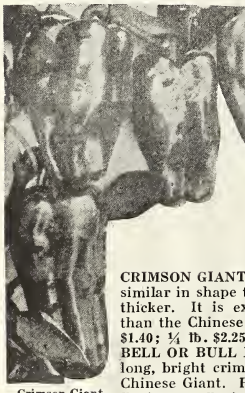
Champion of England.

Peppers SWEET AND HOT

CULTURE—One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants. Sow in hotbed in March and transplant to the open ground as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Set in 3-foot rows about 2 feet apart. Cultivate well and keep free from weeds; hen manure or Truck Grower Fertilizer worked into the soil when the plants are young will greatly increase the yield.

CHINESE GIANT—Plant dwarf, fruit of mammoth size, very broad but rather short. It is very late and a rather shy yielder. Popular on account of its large size and mild flavor. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; 1 oz. $1.40; ¼ lb. $2.25; 1 lb. $8.00, parcel post paid.**

Bell or Bull Nose.



Crimson Giant.

CRIMSON GIANT—An early maturing large size sweet papper, similar in shape to Chinese Giant, but much longer, and flesh thicker. It is exceptionally mild and very prolific; earlier than the Chinese Giant. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 75c; 2 oz. $1.40; ¼ lb. $2.25; 1 lb. $7.75, parcel post paid.**

BELL OR BULL NOSE—A well known variety; large and oblong, bright crimson, and a good bearer; not as sweet as the Chinese Giant. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 80c; 2 oz. $1.40; ¼ lb. $2.25; 1 lb. $7.50, parcel post paid.**

Chinese Giant.

RUBY KING—A pepper of large size, well known and much esteemed by truck growers. When ripe, its color is a beautiful ruby red, very attractive and of good quality. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 80c; 2 oz. $1.45; ¼ lb. $2.25; 1 lb. $7.75, parcel post paid.**

LONG RED CAYENNE—A strong, hot pepper, having long, slender, bright red pods about 4 inches long. Both the green and ripe peppers are used for pickling. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c; 1 oz. 70c; 2 oz. $1.35; ¼ lb. $2.00, parcel post paid.**

EARLY NEAPOLITAN—Earlier than any large, sweet pepper, and a wonderful bearer; single plants often yield 30 to 40 peppers, and continue loaded with fruits right up to frost. Bright red, thick-meated, very sweet and mild; 4 inches long by 5 to 6 inches round; keeps a long time. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $2.00; 1 lb. $7.50, postpaid. By express, 1 lb. $5.25.**

PIMENTO—This is a heart-shaped variety, most all meat. Very mild and of elegant flavor. Requires rich soil and plenty of moisture to make fruits grow to perfection. This is the variety used by canners. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c; 1 oz. 75c; 2 oz. $1.40; ¼ lb. $1.75; 1 lb. $6.00, parcel post paid.**

RED CHILI—Small and very pungent, used for chili sauces. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 75c; 2 oz. $1.35; ¼ lb. $2.00; 1 lb. $6.50, parcel post paid.**

TABASCO—Very pungent and strong. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 75c; 2 oz. $1.40; ¼ lb. $2.50; 1 lb. $7.00, parcel post paid.**

MIXED RED HOT—A mixture of all varieties of Hot Pepper. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 80c; ¼ lb. $1.50; 1 lb. $5.50, parcel post paid.**

MIXED SWEET MANGOES—Mixed varieties of Sweet Pepper for Mangoes. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 75c; 2 oz. $1.35; ¼ lb. $2.00; 1 lb. $6.00, parcel post paid.**

Selected Seed Irish Potatoes

Will mature in 70 to 90 days, according to the variety. Cut two eyes, drop them every 15 inches and make rows 3 feet apart; cover eyes 2 inches; plant in February, March and April for early crops.

Use plenty of well rotted manure with either Truck Guano or Cotton Seed Meal, this should be put down in the furrow and then throw a little dirt on the top of it. Do not let the potatoes come in contact with the fertilizer as they will be very liable to rot. Keep well cultivated. One peck will plant 125 feet of row; 7 to 10 bushels will plant an acre, depending on the size of the seed.

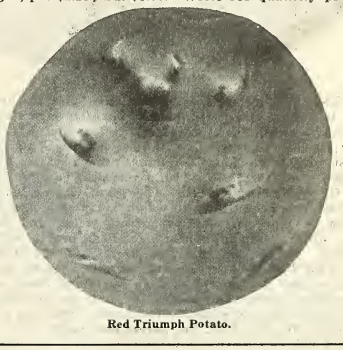
Irish Cobbler.

BLISS RED TRIUMPH—For First and Second Crop. An extremely hardy red skin variety, almost round, covered with eyes, usually deep set in the potato. This variety produces a very small vine, consequently will make a crop with less moisture than any other sort. **Pk. $1.50, postpaid. By freight, pk. $1.25; bu. $3.00. Write for quantity prices.**

IRISH COBBLER—For First and Second Crop. Is now the favorite Potato of the South and bids fair to supplant the famous Red Triumph for main crop uses. Does equally as well for early and late planting. Potatoes are round in shape, eyes somewhat deep, and tubers of fine appearance and quality. The demand is extremely heavy for this grand Potato from all sections, and we advise early orders. **Pk. $1.50, postpaid. By freight, pk. $1.25; bu. $3.00. Write for quantity prices.**

TENNESSEE RED TRIUMPH—For First and Second Crop. Grown by experienced growers and seed selected carefully each season for our trade. **Pk. $1.60, postpaid. By freight, pk. $1.35; bu. $3.00. Write for quantity prices.**

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATO—Second Crop only. Very prolific, late; long keeping variety, for planting in June or July; grows large tubers, pure white, smooth, of good quality. No other variety stands our hot climate as well. We book orders now for shipment first of June. **Pk. $1.50, postpaid. By freight, pk. $1.25; bu. $3.00. Write for quantity prices.**



Red Triumph Potato.

COLD STORAGE POTATOES—We will have a nice stock of different varieties of Seed Potatoes, kept in cold storage for late planting. Write for prices in June or July.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—The prices of Potatoes are constantly changing. Please write for current market prices when ready to purchase.

Seed Sweet Potatoes

Our Seed Stock of Sweet Potatoes are inspected, assorted and stored in an especially built Potato House at digging time which is usually during October, we do not remove these seed from the Potato house until we are ready to bed for Slips or have received an order for Seed Sweet Potatoes, as the Sweet Potato will decay very quickly after being removed from the Potato house. We will not ship Seed Sweet Potatoes in sacks and only pack them as follows: 1 peck box, 11¼ lbs.; 1 bushel basket, 45 lbs.; or 3 bushel barrel, weighing net 135 lbs. each.

We begin shipping Seed Sweet Potatoes about the 15th of March, as weather before that time is entirely too cold, and Seed Sweet Potatoes will decay very quickly if handled or bedded too early.

We use every precaution in selecting, assorting, handling and packing, but make absolutely no guarantee whatever on them. They leave our store in good condition, and will be shipped at buyer's risk only.

We price all varieties the same in ¼ bu., 1 bu., and 3 bu. barrels. If wanted in larger quantities, write, wire or phone for prices.

Price: ¼ bu. box $1.50, postpaid. By express, not prepaid, ¼ bu. box $1.25; 1 bu. basket $3.25; 3 bu. barrel $8.00.

We make no charge for boxes, baskets, barrels or packing. For prices on Sweet Potato Slips, see pages 29, 30, 31 and 32.

NANCY HALL—This is our most popular Sweet Potato because of its early maturing and ready sale on all markets, especially the Northern markets, where the Southern Nancy Hall is known as the best eating Sweet Potato grown.

Color, yellow, slightly running, ready to harvest in July, fine for cooking, but does not keep during the winter as well as the Gold Coin or Porto Rica.

GOLD COIN—A great favorite with market gardeners, because of its beautiful color and good keeping qualities, owing to the fact that it is similar to the Nancy Hall in color, shape and size, it is often sold for same late in the spring when all other varieties have been exhausted. Color, golden yellow, running, ready to harvest in July, and the best winter keeper known.

BUNCH YAMS—The best known of the forked leaf varieties; a great favorite with many who have used this potato for years; does not yield as well as many of the newer varieties, but the quality is unsurpassed. Color, deep yellow, late maturing, bunch vines; good keeper and very popular for home gardens.

FLORIDA YAMS—A new variety and, while not so well known as the Nancy Hall, it is considered by some growers to be earlier and more productive than the latter variety. Color, deep yellow, of fine quality, good yielder but does not winter keep as well as the Porto Rica and Bunch Yam.

PORTO RICA YAMS—We have grown this Sweet Potato for three years and the demand for both Seed and Slips has increased each year. It is fine grained, juicy, as good for eating as the Nancy Hall and has the additional quality of being a good winter keeper. Color, golden red, running, late maturing, good keeper and I consider it the best Sweet Potato grown today for home use.

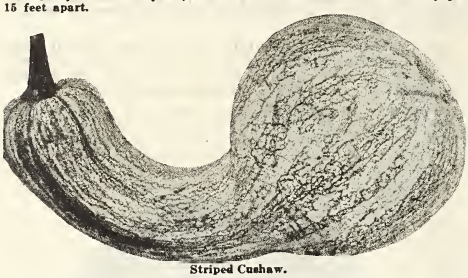
BUNCH WHITE TRIUMPH—The earliest maturing Sweet Potato grown. Not considered a good cooking potato for table use, but owing to its earliness and great yield, it is used quite extensively for stock feeding, especially hogs. Many hog breeders plant this potato and let his hogs do the harvesting. Color, white, matures in June, bunch vines, poor winter keeper.

SOUTHERN QUEEN—The earliest running variety of sweet potatoes grown, not considered as good for cooking as the yellow varieties but, because of its extreme earliness, it is a great favorite with many. Color, white, running vine, medium size, rather long, used very much for early hog feeding.

DOOLEY YAMS—This variety is a great favorite with sweet potato growers of Lonoke County, Arkansas, and has been used many years as a shipping sweet potato. It is one of the running varieties, smooth, yellow, and medium size, matures a little later than the Nancy Hall, and Southern Queen.

Pumpkins

CULTURE—One pound will plant 40 to 50 hills; 5 pounds will plant one acre. Plant in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, four seed to the hill. For a good crop the soil should be rich. Cultivate same as cucumbers or melons. Pumpkins should not be planted in the garden, as they will readily mix with squash, much to the detriment of same. Many pumpkins are raised between corn hills, where they should be planted about 15 feet apart.



Striped Cushaw.

JAPANESE PIE—Shaped somewhat like the Cushaws and grows to a large size; skin deep green with dark stripes and rough ridges on the neck; flesh deep yellow and of the highest quality; seeds sculptured like Chinese letters. This is one of the best varieties to plant for home use. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $2.00, parcel post paid.**

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS—The giant among pumpkins; specimens have been grown to weigh 250 pounds and reaching two feet or more in diameter; fruit round and flattened, slightly ribbed; skin salmon-orange; flesh bright yellow, and very thick. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $2.00.**

KENTUCKY FIELD—Large, round, flattened fruits, much ribbed and creamy-buff in color; flesh is salmon color and very deep; of fine quality and one of the best for canning. Also grown extensively for stock, in the South. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c, parcel post paid.**

LARGE CHEESE—Most extensively used for feeding stock; also used for making pies. Often planted with corn. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.00, parcel post paid.**

QUAKER PIE—A small to medium-sized variety, rather pear-shaped; color creamy-white inside and out; of good quality. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. $1.00, parcel post paid.**

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW—Fruits very large, with crooked neck; color creamy white, irregularly striped or traced with green. An improved strain of old Cushaw. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

SUGAR, OR NEW ENGLAND PIE—This variety is small, but of most excellent quality for pies. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.00, postpaid.**

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Of medium size and nearly bell-shaped, with neck slightly crooked; skin creamy white, sometimes slightly striped with green; flesh creamy white, deep, fine-grained, and of excellent quality. One of the favorite old Southern sorts. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. $1.50, parcel post paid.**

Radishes

Round and Turnip-Shaped Varieties

CRIMSON GIANT—Suitable both for forcing or early planting out of doors. A remarkable feature is that it will grow double the size of other round red forcing Radishes and still remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. In shape it is round to oval and very attractive. The flesh is mild and tender. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A well known and highly esteemed variety; extensively grown for market. A turnip-shaped sort; skin bright scarlet, flesh white, a very quick grower. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED—One of the handsomest of the turnip radishes, and a great favorite. Color very deep scarlet with a distinct white tip; flesh white and of the very best quality. Extensively grown for market. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

BUCHANAN'S EPICURE RADISH—It is the quickest growing Radish we know of, maturing in eighteen days. Firm, very mild in flavor and never pithy. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.50, parcel post paid.**

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Of oblong form, color bright carmine with clear white in the lower portion. Very tender and mild. Good outdoors or under glass. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE—One of the earliest and best for forcing; color a very handsome shade of scarlet; mild flavor, crisp and juicy; stands a great amount of heat without becoming pithy. This variety does equally well for forcing and outdoor planting. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

Long Fall and Winter Varieties

HALF LONG DEEP SCARLET—The roots of this hardy and desirable sort are of a very brilliant, deep, rich red color and half long, with a somewhat tapering point; the flesh is very white, crisp and tender; of quick growth and seldom pithy. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

WHITE ICICLE—One of the best early long, white sorts, suitable either for forcing or growing outside. Roots somewhat shorter and tops smaller than White Vienna. Very crisp and tender and of a beautiful waxy white color. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—The best of the long red radishes. It is very early, of good size, fine quality; most largely planted of all long red radishes. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.35, parcel post paid.**

WHITE VIENNA, or LADY FINGER—A medium early maturing, long white summer radish; roots are 6 to 7 inches long, white, slender and smooth. This variety grows more above the ground than the Icicle and consequently is more or less tinged with green at the top of the root. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

LONG BLACK SPANISH—One of the latest and hardiest varieties for winter use; grows to large size; roots 8 to 9 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter, nearly black in color. The flesh is white, very firm and of good quality; a very popular market variety. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.35, parcel post paid.**

CHINA ROSE, WINTER—One of the very best winter sorts, roots are cylindrical, or largest near the bottom, stump-rooted, or blunt at both ends; skin smooth and bright, deep rose color; flesh white, crisp and pungent; the roots are 4 to 5 inches long and 2 inches thick. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

White Tip Radish.

Spinach

CULTURE—One ounce to 60 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. For an early summer crop sow early in the spring, in drills 1 foot apart, and thin out to 2 inches in the row. For winter and early spring crop sow either broadcast or in drills about the first of September or later.

BLOOMSDALE CURLED SAVOY—A most valuable variety. In appearance the leaf is wrinkled in the same way as that of the Savoy Cabbage, hence the name. It produces nearly twice the bulk of crop as the ordinary sort, is fully as hardy, and in all other respects equal. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 75c, parcel post paid.**

BROAD LEAVED FLANDERS—One of the most vigorous and strong growing varieties. The leaves are nearly round, uniformly deep green, quite thick. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 85c, parcel post paid.**

LARGE VIROFLAY THICK LEAF—A variety with very large, thick leaves, making it especially desirable where bulk is wanted. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 75c, parcel post paid.**

NEW ZEALAND—Grows 1½ feet high and, if transplanted, two or three feet will produce an abundant crop in the hot weather when the ordinary spinach cannot be had. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 90c, parcel post paid.**

VICTORIA—One of the best varieties for spring growing, as it stands fully two weeks longer than any other sort before running to seed. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 75c, parcel post paid.**

Bloomsdale Spinach.

Golden Custard. White Scallop Squash. Crookneck Squash.

Squash Seed

CULTURE—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well pulverized, rich soil, mixing well rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant 8 or 10 seeds to the hill; the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet.

DELICIOUS—A fall or winter sort, of medium size; top-shaped in form, dark green in color. The flesh is dark orange, very sweet, dry and delicious. An excellent keeper. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.50, parcel post paid.**

EARLY WHITE BUSH—The well-known summer variety. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.35, parcel post paid.**

GIANT YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK—The best summer variety. Fruit is large, bright yellow, and covered with warts. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 60; 1 lb. $2.00, parcel post paid.**

GOLDEN CUSTARD—This is a flattened, scalloped bush squash of the largest size. Flesh is pale yellow and of very fine flavor. Except for color, this squash is identical with the Mammoth White Bush. This is a splendid yellow variety to plant. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.50, parcel post paid.**

Salsify.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK — A bush variety, early and prolific; surface deep yellow, densely warted, quality and flavor good. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.50, parcel post paid.**

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—Similar to Early White Bush, except that they are larger and more uniform in shape, and about five days later. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.50, parcel post paid.**

HUBBARD — One of the best winter squashes; flesh bright orange yellow, fine-grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.50, parcel post paid.**

Salsify, or Oyster Plant

CULTURE—One ounce is sufficient for 75 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. to acre. Plant usually latter part of March, in rows from 2 to 2½ feet apart, thinning later to about 4 inches in the row. Does best in very rich soil.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—Large and strong growing, with smooth white tapering roots of delicate but distinct flavor. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. $2.50, parcel post paid.**

Buchanan's Tomato Seeds

CULTURE—One ounce of seed will produce from 2,000 to 3,000 plants. Sow the seed in hotbeds during March. When the plants are 2 inches high transplant into cold frames, plant boxes, paper pots or earth bands. After all danger of frost is over, set these plants into the open ground. The soil should be warm, mellow and fertile. Set plants 4 feet apart each way. To insure best results, it is advisable to train tomato vines to stakes or trellises. Cultivate often, and as long as the plants permit.

Beefsteak Tomatoes.

ACME—A well known, hardy, early and productive sort; fruit of fair size, round and smooth; color purplish pink. Acme is solid and of excellent flavor. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 35c; 2 oz. 60c; ¼ lb. 95c; 1 lb. $3.00, parcel post paid.**

BEAUTY—A productive main crop variety; fruits large and exceptionally smooth, solid and of excellent quality; color purplish-pink. This is one of the best mid-season or main crop varieties for table use. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 35c; 2 oz. 60c; ¼ lb. 95c; 1 lb. $3.00, parcel post paid.**

BEEFSTEAK (Red)—This valuable new tomato was introduced by Peter Henderson. It is of remarkable size, frequently weighing a pound or more. Color brightest crimson scarlet; very solid, with few seeds, and ripens evenly to the stem. Very productive and early, considering its size. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 75c; 2 oz. $1.00; ¼ lb. $1.50; 1 lb. $4.50, parcel post paid.**

EARLY DETROIT—This splendid variety is the largest and best of the early purplish pink tomatoes. The fruits are very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, firm and of excellent quality. Early Detroit is most valuable as a shipping variety as well as for home or market use. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 85c; ¼ lb. $1.50; 1 lb. $4.00, parcel post paid.**

Favorite.

JOHN BEAR—This variety produces largest fruit of the extra early sorts. Fruits are large, nearly round, smooth, firm, of excellent quality; color bright red. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $1.25; 1 lb. $3.00, parcel post paid.**

BUCK BRAND TOMATO—Produces the most perfect high crown tomato ever grown, they ripen evenly right up to the stem, are a brilliant red color, almost seedless, uniform in size, and bear 100 to 120 fruits to the vine. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. $1.00; 1 lb. $3.00, parcel post paid.**

FAVORITE—Very prolific, solid, and ripens early and evenly; smooth, free from cracks, holds its size till end of season and of first class quality. Fine canner; color dark red. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 35c; 2 oz. 60c; ¼ lb. 90c; 1 lb. $3.25, parcel post paid.**

GOLDEN QUEEN—Large, smooth fruits, of a beautiful golden color; quality excellent; attractive for slicing and mixing with sliced red sorts. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 90c; ¼ lb. $1.25; 1 lb. $3.00, parcel post paid.**

DWARF STONE—This is the best of the dwarf tomatoes, although rather late in maturing. The fruits are large, smooth, round, very solid, and of a deep scarlet color. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 60c; 2 oz. $1.00; ¼ lb. $1.50; 1 lb. $5.25, parcel post paid.**

EARLIANA—The earliest and best of the very early tomatoes, very productive for an early sort; fruit of fair size, round, very smooth and solid, and produced in clusters in center of the plant; color bright scarlet. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 35c; 2 oz. 60c; ¼ lb. $1.00; 1 lb. $3.00, parcel post paid.**

Early Detroit.

Tomatoes—Continued

RED PEAR—Used for preserving and to make "tomato figs." Fruits bright, distinctly pear-shaped and of excellent flavor. Our stock is the true pear-shaped. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 60c, parcel post paid.**

Ponderosa Tomato

PEACH—Desirable for preserving or for table decoration. The fruit resembles a peach in shape and size and the color is a light terra cotta red with a delicate bloom. The flesh is of good flavor. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 60c, parcel post paid.**

YELLOW PEAR—Fruits similar to the Red Pear, but of rich, clear, yellow color, and quite distinct from the variety sometimes sold under this name. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 60c, parcel post paid.**

PONDEROSA—An exceptionally large, purple-fruited tomato, and for home use one of the best, fruits very solid, with few seeds. We have a very much improved stock of this variety which lacks considerable of the roughness and tendency to split which it formerly possessed. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 60c; 2 oz. 90c; ¼ lb. $1.60; 1 lb. $4.00, parcel post paid.**

RED CHERRY—Fruits very small, about the size of a large cherry, smooth and round; for preserves. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 35c, parcel post paid.**

RED ROCK—A very fine selection of the Matchless type; medium early, round, smooth and bright red, makes a good canning variety. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 35c; 2 oz. 60c; ¼ lb. 95c; 1 lb. $3.00, parcel post paid.**

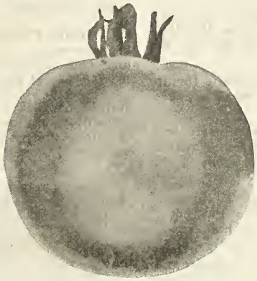
STONE—The standard and general favorite with truckers and canners; always dependable, very vigorous and productive; fruits round, large, solid, smooth and deep red in color. The most popular of the late or main crop sorts. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 35c; 2 oz. 60c; ¼ lb. $1.00; 1 lb. $2.75, parcel post paid.**

BURPEE'S "DWARF GIANT"—This is much the largest fruited of all dwarf tomatoes. The color is a rich purple crimson, and the depth of color is maintained throughout the entire fruit. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c; 2 oz. 90c; ¼ lb. $1.50; 1 lb. $3.00, parcel post paid.**

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—A popular purple-fruited, on the order of the Beauty, and of the same general habit of growth; the fruit is, however, more flat. It is a main crop variety, maturing the same season as Red Majestic, and equally as productive. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; ¼ lb. $1.00; 1 lb. $3.00, parcel post paid.**

YELLOW PLUM—A small, yellow-fruited variety much resembling a plum in size and form; for preserving. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 60c.**

Dwarf Giant.



Stone Tomato

Red Rock Tomato

Pure Bred Planting Cotton Seed

You, as my customer, and I, as your Seedsman, are going to have **Plenty To Do** this unusual year in supplying you and those depending upon you with **Pure Bred Planting Cotton Seed.** I am doing my part by contracting with the most reputable Southern Growers for stocks of the varieties which I handle. Will you do your part by reading pages 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45, and sending in your order at once?

Southern Grown Seed Corn

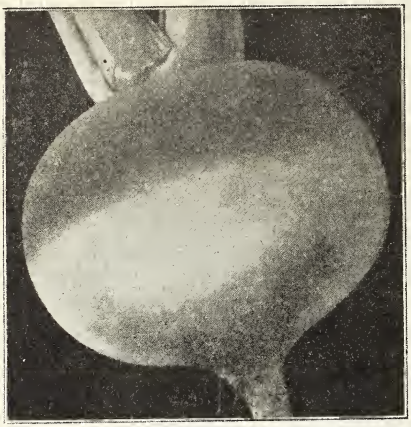
I feel that Selected Seed Corn is so important to the Southern Farmer that I have devoted four pages to Corn in this catalogue. See pages 36, 37, 38 and 39.

Clovers and Grasses

I have devoted three pages of this catalogue to Clover, Grasses and Pasture Mixtures, which I know will be interesting to every Southern Farmer. Read them carefully as Pastures and Meadows are so important to every Southern Farmer. See pages 33, 34 and 35.

Turnips and Rutabagas

CULTURE—One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; 1 to 2 pounds for an acre. For early use, sow seed of flat varieties in open ground in spring, in drills 1 foot or more apart, using seed sparingly. Thin to 3 or 4 inches apart. For succession sow every two weeks until May. For fall and winter sow in August and September. A good crop may often be grown by scattering seed thinly in the cornfield at the last cultivation.



Purple Top Globe.

AMERICAN RED TOP WHITE GLOBE—A large globular variety, very even in shape and of handsome appearance. The crown is purplish red and the remaining portion clear white. The flesh is white, of excellent quality and desirable for table use. The variety is a good keeper and a fine market sort. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.10, parcel post paid.

AMBER GLOBE—One of the best yellow-fleshed sorts; roots globular and large size; skin clear yellow except the top, which is tinged green. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 90c, parcel post paid.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—A very early flat, white turnip of medium size and fine quality. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 90c, parcel post paid.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—Extremely early and of splendid quality; bulbs of medium size, flat and white, with a bright purple top. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 90c, parcel post paid.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE STRAP LEAF—A perfect globe in shape; skin and flesh pure white, firm and sweet. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 95c, parcel post paid.

LONG WHITE COW HORN—Roots are often 12 to 15 inches long and 3 inches in diameter, round, carrot-like in form and slightly crooked; clear white in color except a shade of green at the top; quality good. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 85c, parcel post paid.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED—The most widely cultivated and best known variety; a very early, productive sort; roots are flat, medium sized, purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, tender and fine grained. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 95c, parcel post paid.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Quite similar to Purple Top Strap Leaved except in form, being almost a perfect globe; a very superior sort. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. $1.00, parcel post paid.

Large White Globe.

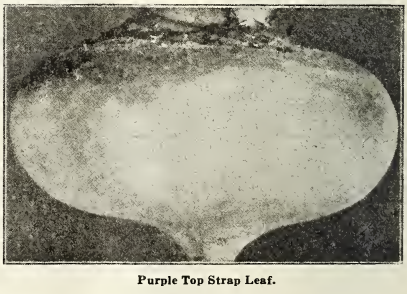
SEVEN TOP—Grown almost exclusively for the tops, which are used for greens. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 75c, parcel post paid.

WHITE EGG—An early, oval or egg-shaped variety; roots of medium size, smooth and clear white; of the very best quality. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 90c, parcel post paid.

YELLOW ABERDEEN—A late, medium-sized, long-keeping variety; roots round, yellow, with a purple top; flesh tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 90c, parcel post paid.

CHAMPION PURPLE TOP SWEDE—Roots large, globe-shaped, bright orange in color with a purple top; flesh bright yellow, firm and sweet. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 95c, parcel post paid.

WHITE SWEDE, or RUSSIAN—Roots very large, nearly globe-shaped, with a small neck; color white with a green shade at the neck; flesh white, firm and sweet. Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. $1.00, parcel post paid.



Purple Top Strap Leaf.

TURNIP SEED SHORTAGE For nearly two years there has been a steadily increasing shortage in turnip seed, the greatest shortage occurring at planting time last fall. Turnip prices necessarily went higher than we have ever known them before.

The 1919 crop has bettered the situation considerably on many varieties and we are able to make prices on some varieties lower than last fall. Rutabaga and Purple Top Globe show some improvement in supply and prices are a little lower.

The turnip seed situation still requires buying no more than you need with careful planting. In this way only will we be able to supply the reasonable turnip seed needs of all.

COTTON SEED—LONG STAPLE, MEDIUM STAPLE AND SHORT STAPLE—See pages 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45.

BUCHANAN'S ROOTS, HERBS & VEGETABLE PLANTS

☞PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE ORDERING PLANTS☜

HOW WE SHIP—All Plants, Roots and Bulbs are forwarded by **Express** or **Parcel Post**; if by express, you pay charges when goods delivered to you; if by parcel post, charges paid by me. Notice that I quote Postpaid such Plants, Roots and Bulbs as can be sent by parcel post.

Many of my customers live at a distance from the express office, making it more convenient for them to receive their goods by Parcel Post, especially when they are busy in the spring, and we have a special department for packing **Live Plants** so they will reach you in the best of condition when shipped by Parcel Post.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED—We guarantee the safe arrival of all goods sent by express or mail to points within the U. S. proper. If a package sent by express or mail is injured or lost we will replace it as soon as informed of the fact. Goods sent in any other way are solely at purchaser's risk. Claims for damages must be made on receipt of goods. We do not hold ourselves responsible for failure after delivery of the goods in good condition.

TIME OF SHIPMENT—All orders for Vegetable Plants will be filled in season, when plants are in right condition, and at the right time. See dates below when different varieties are ready for shipment.

We can supply in any quantity, in their proper season, all Vegetable Plants here mentioned, and ship directly from beds, well packed, on the shortest notice. NOTICE—If we should for any reason be out of any variety ordered, we will send some other similar variety in place of it, unless requested to the contrary.

At prices quoted, they are sent by express at purchaser's expense, excepting where noted by mail. As plants are perishable, we advise all large lots to be forwarded by express.

PACKING FREE—We make no charge for boxes, packing or delivery to any Express, Freight or Steamboat Line in Memphis.

We strongly recommend our customers to have their orders forwarded by express, as our experience shows that this method is the most satisfactory, except on very small packages. **All Potato Plants Packed 100 to a Bundle.**

Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

Ready January 1st.

These are hardy outdoor-grown plants that will stand any kind of weather. The seed is planted in October and November, in a section in the South especialy suited for this purpose. We are growing several million of plants this year, and will be able to supply all orders.

The use of open air, practically frost-proof, cabbage plants often enables the truck gardener to put full-grown heads of cabbage on the market two to three weeks ahead of the ordinary home-grown plants, and, of course, he gets the top price for his crop.

The Frost-Proof Plants do not look a bright green color, like the tender hotbed seedlings, as naturally their outdoor winter growth, standing through frost, light freezes, discolors them and gives them a stunted appearance. Set them out, and their excellent growth, as soon as the weather warms up, will prove their worth.

These plants are from the very best grown seed, and will be sent both from Memphis and from our growers at purchaser's option at prices below.

Will have the following varieties:

Early Jersey Wakefield — **Early Flat Dutch and Charleston or Large Wakefield** — **Succession**

Prices, by parcel post, 100 for 60c; 500 for $2.25; 1000 for $3.50.

No orders filled for less than 100 plants of a variety.

By express, not prepaid, 500 for $2.00; 1000 for $3.25.

Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—A saving of 1 to 2 years is effected by planting roots. For private use or for marketing on a small scale, beds should be formed 5 feet wide, with 3 rows planted in each, one in the middle and one on each side a foot from the edge; distance between the plants in the rows, 9 inches. Price, **parcel post paid, 2-year Roots, doz. 40c; 50 for $1.25; 100 for $1.85. 3-year Roots, doz. 60c; 50 for $1.50; 100 for $2.50. Price, by express, purchaser's expense, 2-year Roots, doz. 30c; 50 for $1.00; 100 for $1.50. 3-year Roots, doz. 50c; 50 for $1.25; 100 for $2.00.**

We have three varieties—Columbian Mammoth, Palmetto, Colossal.

Sweet Potato Slips

We begin shipping Sweet Potato Slips April 10th and ship every day until July 1st; when sending your order state what day you want slips shipped.

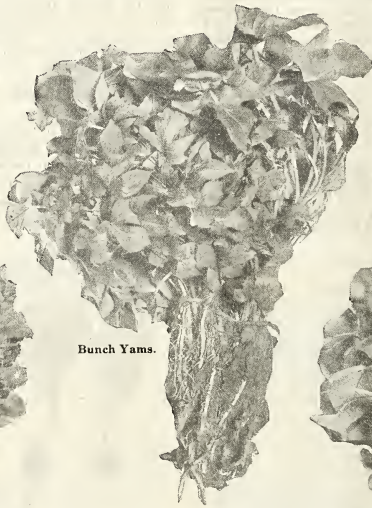
Porto Rica Yams.

PORTO RICA YAMS — We have grown this Sweet Potato for five years and the demand for both Seed and Slips has increased each year; it is fine-grained, juicy, as good for eating as the Nancy Hall, and has the additional quality of being a good winter keeper. Color, golden red, running, late maturing, good keeper and I consider it the best Sweet Potato grown today for home use. **Price, parcel post paid, 100 for 60c; 500 for $2.25; 1000 for $4.35. By express, not prepaid, 500 for $2.00; 1000 for $4.00.**

Nancy Hall.

NANCY HALL—This is our most popular Sweet Potato, because of its early maturing and ready sale on all markets, especially the Northern markets, where the Southern Nancy Hall is known as the best eating sweet potato grown. Color, yellow, slightly running, ready to harvest in July, fine for cooking, but does not keep during the winter as well as the Gold Coin or Porto Rica. **Price, parcel post paid, 100 for 60c; 500 for $2.25; 1000 for $4.35. By express, not prepaid, 500 for $2.00; 1000 for $4.00.** **Write or phone for prices on larger quantities.**

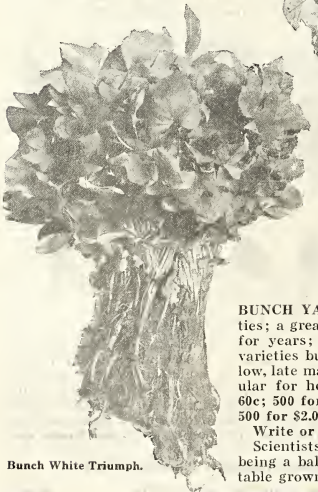
GOLD COIN—A great favorite with market gardeners, because of its beautiful color and good keeping qualities, owing to the fact that it is similar to the Nancy Hall in color, shape and size, it is often sold for same late in the spring when all other varieties have been exhausted. Color, golden yellow, running, ready to harvest in July, and the best winter keeper known. **Price, parcel post paid, 100 for 60c; 500 for $2.25; 1000 for $4.35. By express, not prepaid, 500 for $2.00; 1000 for $4.00.**



Bunch Yams.

EARLY WHITE TRIUMPH—The earliest maturing sweet potato grown, not considered a good cooking potato for table use but, owing to its earliness and great yield, it is used quite extensively for stock feeding, especially hogs; many hog breeders plant this potato and let their hogs do the harvesting. Color, white; matures in June, running vine, fine winter keeper. **Price, parcel post paid, 100 for 60c; 500 for $2.25; 1000 for $4.35. By express, 500 for $2.00; 1000 for $4.00.**

Write or phone for prices on larger quantities.



Bunch White Triumph.

BUNCH YAMS—The best known of the forked leaf varieties; a great favorite with many who have used this potato for years; does not yield as well as many of the newer varieties but the quality is unsurpassed. Color, deep yellow, late maturing, bunch vines, good keeper and very popular for home gardens. **Price, parcel post paid, 100 for 60c; 500 for $2.25; 1000 for $4.35. By express, not prepaid, 500 for $2.00; 1000 for $4.00.**

Write or phone for prices on larger quantities.

Scientists now tell us that the Sweet Potato comes nearer being a balanced ration for human beings than any vegetable grown.

Gold Coin.

COTTON SEED—LONG STAPLE, MEDIUM STAPLE, AND SHORT STAPLE—See pages 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45.

Florida Yams.

Southern Queen.

Sweet Potato Slips

All Potato Plants Packed 100 to a Bundle

FLORIDA YAMS—A new variety and, while not so well known as the Nancy Hall, it is considered by some growers to be earlier and more productive than the latter variety. Color, deep yellow, of fine quality, good yielder but does not winter as well as the Porto Rica or Bunch Yam. **Price, parcel post paid, 100 for 60c; 500 for $2.25; 1000 for $4.35. By express, not prepaid, 500 for $2.00; 1000 for $4.00.**

Write or phone for prices on quantities.

SOUTHERN QUEEN—The earliest running variety of Sweet Potatoes grown, not considered as good for cooking as the yellow varieties but, because of its extreme earliness, it is a great favorite with many. Color, white, running vine, medium size, rather long, used very much for early hog feeding. **Price, parcel post paid, 10 for 60c; 500 for $2.25; 1000 for $4.35. By express, not prepaid, 500 for $2.00; 1000 for $4.00.**

Write or phone for prices on quantities.

DOOLEY YAMS—This variety is a great favorite with sweet potato growers of Lonoke County, Arkansas, and has been used many years as a shipping sweet potato. It is one of the running varieties, smooth, yellow, and medium size, matures a little later than the Nancy Hall, and Southern Queen. **Price, parcel post paid, 100 for 60c; 500 for $2.25; 1000 for $4.35. By express, not prepaid, 500 for $2.00; 1000 for $4.00.**

HORSE RADISH ROOTS—Horse radish is used in most every household during the fall and winter months when the fresh product is ready. As soon as the ground can be worked in the spring set the roots in rows 6 inches apart, and about 6 inches apart in the rows, very little cultivation is needed. Late in the fall pull as many roots as will be required for your winter use, cut off tops, store them in a barrel and fill in with sand, place them in a cool cellar, grate as wanted. A bed once planted lasts for years. **Price, parcel post paid, doz. 50c; 50 for $1.00; 100 for $1.50. By express, not prepaid, doz. 40c; 50 for 75c; 100 for $1.25.**

This picture was made in front of our store May 5th, 1919, and contains 350,000 Sweet Potato Slips for that day's shipment, valued at $1,050.00.

Sweet Potatoes do well on most any of our Southern soils, but do best on sandy loam land.

Beet Plants

Ready March 10th to May 1st.

Eclipse Early Detroit Crosby Egyptian

Prices, Hotbed Stock, 50 for 50c; 100 for 85c, parcel post paid. By express, not prepaid, 100 for 75c; 500 for $2.50.

Cauliflower Plants

Ready March 10th, and up to May 1st.

Early Snowball Dry Weather

Prices, Strong Hotbed Stock, doz. 50c; 50 for $1.50; 100 for $2.00, parcel post paid. By express, not prepaid, 50 for $1.25; 100 for $2.25.

Celery Plants

Ready April 15th, and up to June 1st.

Hend. White Plume Golden Self-Blanching

Prices, Hotbed Stock, doz. 40c; 50 for 75c; 100 for $1.00; 500 for $3.50, parcel post paid. By express, not prepaid, 50 for 60c; 100 for 90c; 500 for $3.25.

Hotbed Cabbage Plants

These are grown in hotbeds and are, of course, a bright green looking plant, but they should not be planted out until the 10th or 15th of March.

Early Flat Dutch
Large Late Drumhead
Succession
Early Jersey Wakefield
Early Summer
Charleston Wakefield

Prices, 100 for 60c; 500 for $2.50, parcel post paid. By express, not prepaid, 500 for $2.25; 1000 for $4.00.

Egg Plants

Ready April 20th, and up to June 1st.

Black Beauty New York Improved Purple

Prices, Hotbed Stock, doz. 50c; 100 for $2.25, parcel post paid. By express, not prepaid, 100 for $2.00.
Prices, Transplanted Stock, doz. 85c, parcel post paid. By express, not prepaid, 100 for $4.50.

Lettuce Plants

Ready March 1st, and up to May 1st.

Big Boston Large White Cabbage Head

Prices, Hotbed Stock, 50 for 75c; 100 for $1.25, parcel post paid. By express, not prepaid, 100 for $1.00; 1000 for $6.00.

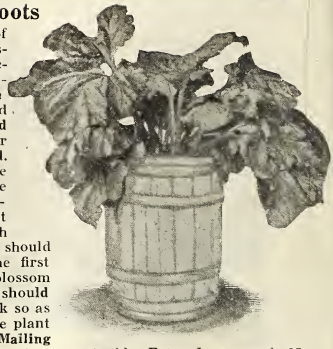
Pepper Plants

Ready April 20th, and up to June 1st.

Chinese Giant Long Red Crimson Giant

Prices, Hotbed Plants, doz. 60c; 100 for $2.25, parcel post paid. By express, not prepaid, 100 for $2.00.
Prices, Transplanted Stock, doz. $1.00, parcel post paid. By express, not prepaid, doz. 75c; 100 for $5.00.

Rhubarb Roots



The planting of rhubarb roots is usually more satisfactory than to attempt to start from seed. Both time and labor are saved where the former method is followed. Roots such as we furnish should be set into well enriched soil at least five feet apart each way. The stalks should not be pulled the first season. The blossom stalks, however, should always be cut back so as not to exhaust the plant by going to seed. **Mailing Size, each 25c; doz. $2.25, postpaid. Extra Large, each 35c; doz. $2.75, by express only.**

Hotbed **Transplanted** **Potted**

Tomato Plant

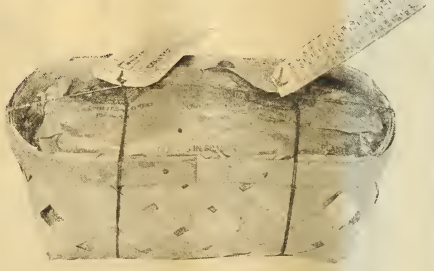
Ready March 25th, and up to June 1st.

Our own growing; all first-class stock; varieties as follows:

Acme Dwarf Giant Ponderosa
Early Detroit Beauty Stone

Prices, Hotbed Stock, or Seedling Plants, doz. 35c; 100 $1.50, parcel post paid. By express, not prepaid, 100 for $1.00; 1000 for $6.00.

Prices, Transplanted Stock, doz. 50c; 100 for $2.25, parcel post paid. By express, not prepaid, 100 for $2.00; 1000 for $10.00.
Prices, Potted Pants, doz. $1.25, parcel post paid. By express, not prepaid, doz. $1.00; 100 for $7.50.



These two pictures are made simply to show you how we pack all Roots, Herbs and Vegetable Plants, that they reach you in good condition. Regardless of how small or how large your order for Roots, Herbs or Vegetable Plants might be we give each order the same careful attention. If your order should be for 1 dozen Horse Radish Roots, 1 Rhubarb Root, 100 Cabbage Plants or 500 Sweet Potato Slips, it would have our careful attention, be wrapped and packed in stout pasteboard box made especially for this purpose.

Picture at right shows how we pack orders of 1000 Cabbage, 1000 Sweet Potato Slips, or a like amount of other plants. We use bushel baskets as shown left-hand cut for packing orders of 2000 or more plants. If your order was for 5000 Sweet Potato Slips we would pack in two baskets; if 10,000, in four baskets, etc.

We are probably the largest shippers of SWEET POTATO SLIPS in the South.

15 Packages of GARDEN SEED

—and—

The Weekly Commercial Appeal

Twelve Months for Only **65c**

The seed offered below are of the very best and will be sent postpaid:

One Paper of Early Beets
One Paper of Late Beets
One Paper of Early Cabbage
One Paper of Collard
One Paper of Lettuce
One Paper of Watermelon
One Paper of Mustard
One Paper of Cucumbers
One Paper of Long Radish
One Paper of Round Radish
One Paper of Tomato
One Paper of Squash
One Paper Okra
One Paper of Cantaloupe
One Paper of Turnips

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find 65 cents for The Weekly Commercial Appeal for 12 months and 15 packages of Garden Seed as per your offer.

Name .....

P. O. .....

R. F. D...... *State*.....

R. B. Buchanan will mail seed; The Commercial Appeal will send you paper. Make full remittance to ***THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL APPEAL, Memphis, Tenn.***

BUCHANAN'S
RECLEANED AND TESTED CLOVERS AND PASTURE SEEDS

BUCK BRAND SEEDS FEEDS

American Grown Alfalfa Seed

About Prices Clovers and Grasses

The prices of Clovers and Grasses are changing constantly, and were we to quote definite prices in this catalogue they would probably be incorrect before we received your order. Send us a post card and immediately upon receipt of it we will send your our regular quotation card quoting the lowest prevailing prices, which we will guarantee for a stated period.

The Hay and Forage Crop of the Delta. The hardiest, most lasting and most valuable of all clovers for hay, forage and fertilizers. Once established it is the most productive and the finest hay of them all, often yielding five crops in a season and furnishing pasture in winter. Failure to get and maintain stands of Alfalfa may be attributed to several causes that can be overcome; such as careless seed bed preparation; neglect to use inoculation and lime in some form to counteract acid in soil; time of sowing and irregular and late cutting. Alfalfa should never be cut so late that there is not time for another growth before freezing weather nor should cutting be delayed after the bloom appears as the crown will die and fail to send out new sprouts.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH MULFORD CULTURE

Alfalfa may be sown successfully in this section in September and October and February 15th to April 15th. Inoculate the seed with Mulford Culture and spread crushed lime stone on uplands if there is acid in the soil.

PURE SEED.—The market is flooded with cheap, low grade seed, imported seed and seed from irrigated land that can be sown for a few cents less per acre but the most expensive when the result is considered.

I have made a specialty of Alfalfa for years and know what kind of seed is needed for this section. I handle only the purest American grown seed obtainable, regardless of cost. Each lot received is tested for fertility, and the result carefully recorded. I have hundreds of satisfied customers growing **Buck Brand Alfalfa—a proof of the quality I claim.**

See note at head of page about prices.

DAKOTA No. 12 ALFALFA—I carry a small stock of this seed for such of our customers as demand this variety, but it has not been tried sufficiently in the humid atmosphere of this section to justify my recommending it. It has been recommended by the Mississippi Experiment Station at Stoneville. Sown at rate of 15 to 20 lbs. to acre. See note at head of page about prices.

JAPAN CLOVER (Lespedeza Striata)—To obtain a good stand, disc-harrow your land, then scatter the seed on top, roll the field; this will cover them enough. Sow in March or April. Seeds weigh 25 lbs. per bushel. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known in the South. It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants in the Southern States. See note at head of page about prices.

MELILOTUS or SWEET CLOVER—A variety of clover which, when young, resembles alfalfa, but on mature development grows from 4 to 6 feet in height. It is extremely vigorous and especially adapted to waste lands, though by many prominent farmers and stock raisers, is used on good land for a crop forage. It is very vigorous in growth, standing frost and drouth remarkably well, the tap root penetrating the soil very deeply, and occasionally used as a drainage plant for wet soils. It will grow on almost any barren hillside, in bottoms, and is equally adapted to all good farming lands. Sweet Clover is one of the most valuable crops for bees, being the main honey plant in many sections. We handle only the white blossom variety, which we consider the best. Can be sown either in spring or fall, preparing and sowing as you would for red clover.

Owing to the difficulty of getting clean seed free of Johnson Grass and weed seed, we have discontinued handling this seed in the chaff, and handle only the clean seed or hulled seed. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre. See note at top of page about prices.

RED CLOVER—This is regarded as far the most important of the grass family for the practical purpose of agriculture, being valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties. Enriches the soil and adds materially to the value of succeeding crops. Sow 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre any time during spring or fall. See note at head of page about prices.

CRIMSON CLOVER—Succeeds on most any grade of soil. Sown at the rate of 15 lbs. per acre, any time after August 15th, and up to November 1st, or can be sown between cotton or corn during August, using 6 to 10 lbs. to the acre. Crimson Clover furnishes good hay and adds fertility to the soil. For best results, inoculate seed with Mulford Culture. See note at head of page about prices.

WHITE or DUTCH CLOVER—A low, close-growing Clover; round, desirable for beautifying the lawn. It will stand close cutting and very rapidly throws up an abundance of leaves and blossoms. It is usually better to sow with other grasses. Does well on most any soil. See note at head of page about prices.

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER — Being a rank grower, makes it most valuable for fertilizing purposes. Succeeds better on thin land than the ordinary Red Clover and also makes better hay. Sow March to April, or in the fall 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre. See note at head of page about prices.

ALSIKE or SWEEDISH CLOVER—This is one of the hardiest varieties known. It is perennial and does not winter kill. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of Clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. It is frequently sown both with Medium Red Clover and with Timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. It is fine-stemmed and leafy and thus is quickly cured.

Sown alone for forage, 12 lbs. per acre. In mixture, Alsike 4 lbs., Red Top 6 lbs., Timothy 5 lbs.

Grass Seeds, for Pasture and Hay

See top of page 33 about prices on Clovers and Grasses.

BERMUDA GRASS—Very popular and a great boon in the South for pasture; when once established no amount of drouth or hot weather will kill it out. It succeeds on nearly all soils, furnishing a constant growth of grass during the summer, but becomes brown and bare in the fall and winter. It cannot be recommended too highly for pasture and general culture in the South, and it is also excellent for summer lawns. Its strong, creeping roots will absolutely prevent wash.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—This famous grass is well known in all sections and, where the land is suitable, is one of the most profitable of all for pasture. It generally grows well on any stiff or loamy soils in central and northern states where rich, moist, though moderately well drained. and succeeds fairly well in some sections of the South, where lime is present in the soil, being largely used with Bermuda Grass. Kentucky Blue Grass is at its best in the spring and fall months, but being rather sensitive to heat, does not grow luxuriantly during the summer months. It takes a considerable time to get a good stand of this, as it grows very slowly at the start, but when once established, forms a close, compact turf, making a fine pasture, and is most excellent for lawn. (Bu. 14 lbs.) Sow 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre.

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS—A splendid grass for permanent pastures, starting early and also making excellent pastures very late in the season. It makes good hay, growing on almost any soil, thriving best in that which is moist. (Bu. 14 lbs.) Sow 25 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

ORCHARD GRASS—A valuable grass for pasture or hay land, and on account of its earliness is very valuable for a permanent pasture. It furnishes the first green grass in the spring and until late in the fall. When closely cropped it grows up very quickly and is ready for grazing again in 10 to 12 days. It will stand drought and is hardy. It grows in tufts, and is therefore best sown with Red Clovers, Rye Grass, etc. It is well suited for shady places, such as orchards and groves. Grows on all kinds of land, but does best on deep, rich sandy loam or clay soils. (Bu. 14 lbs.) Sow 21 to 28 lbs. to the acre.

MEADOW FESCUE (Randall Grass)—An excellent pasture grass; early, nutritious, and thrives well on all good soils. The long, tender leaves are much relished by cattle. (Bu. 24 lbs.) Sow 25 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—Used very largely in Europe for both hay and pasture, and well adapted to this section also, for both. It is a strong grower, starting very early in the spring and can be used to great advantage in mixtures. (Bu. 24 lbs.) Sow 30 to 50 lbs. to the acre.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—A valuable grass for most soils, making a rapid growth used either alone or in mixture with other grasses for hay. If sown alone use 2 to 3 bushels per acre; if with red clover, ½ to 1 bushel per acre. (Bu. 24 lbs.) Sow 30 to 50 lbs. to the acre.

Orchard Grass

Sudan Grass

RED TOP or HERDS GRASS—Succeeds better on more soils than any other grass, and in all sections of the United States. Grows slowly but becomes very vigorous later and spreads rapidly into a compact sod. Suitable to stiff soils and in low situations subject to overflow, producing luxuriant growth, attaining a height of 3 to 3½ feet. For the best quality hay it should be cut when in bloom; ripens about the same as Timothy. (Bu. 30 lbs.) Sow 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre.

TIMOTHY—Suitable for any rich bottom or upland; makes fine hay. Sow in March or April, also September and October. (Bu. 45 lbs.) Sow 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS—A flat-stalked meadow grass. Grows a foot or more high. Recommended for horses, cows and sheep. Thrives well on clay. (Bu. 14 lbs.) Sow 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—Very desirable for permanent pasture and meadows, because of its early growth, also from the fact that it produces a heavy growth after being mown, and lasts several years. It grows wherever Orchard Grass will. (Bu. 14 lbs.) Sow 28 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

SUDAN GRASS—Sudan is probably the wild original form of the cultivated Sorghums. It is a tall annual growing under favorable conditions to a height of 6 to 10 feet, but when broadcasted thickly, it grows only 3 to 5 feet high. The stems are fine, the largest stalks seldom larger than a lead pencil. Where the plants are scattered, they stool abundantly, as many as 100 stalks coming from a single root. In general appearance, Sudan Grass is very much like Johnson Grass, but they are entirely distinct, for Sudan Grass lacks root stocks and, therefore, never becomes troublesome as a weed. The stems are leafy, erect and seldom lodging. The grass cures easily, making hay of excellent quality, which is readily eaten by all kinds of live stock.

Sowing the Seed.—The seed should not be sown until the ground and weather becomes warm, in this section not earlier than the first of May. Can be sown either in drills from 18 inches to 2 feet apart at the rate of about 10 pounds per acre, and cultivated, or can be broadcasted or drilled thickly at the rate of 25 to 30 lbs. per acre.

SELECTED SEED CORN—TWENTY-SEVEN VARIETIES—See Pages 36 to 40.

Buck Brand Pasture and Grazing Mixtures

For farmers who are intending to put land down permanently to grass, our special Grass and Clover Mixtures are decidedly better than sowing two or three varieties together. It has been proven over and over again that sowing a large number of varieties of grasses and clovers together not only yield more pasturage, but much better crops of hay, and that the meadows or pastures will keep in good productive condition very much longer. In all our Grass Seed Mixtures we use the very best seeds only, the quality and purity of the seeds being our first consideration.

The prices on all feedstuff have been so high during the last few years that all farmers and stockmen see the necessity of making every acre of land pay, and there are thousands upon thousands of acres of land all over the South that are not working, that would pay big if sown down to Permanent Pasture. Every farmer knows the value of pasture for all stock and we have a mixture listed below suitable for any Southern soil, read them over carefully and have a good pasture so the stock will gather their own feed. Our pasture mixtures can be sown any time you have your land well prepared during the months of September, October, November, December, February, March and April.

Prices on Clovers and Grasses are constantly changing—see top of page 33 in regard to prices.

BUCK BRAND SHADY PASTURE No. 1—This mixture is composed of the grasses and clovers which grow best in the shade; as we know every farmer wants some shady spots in his pasture if it is possible to have same, also wants his shady ground to produce, therefore we furnish this mixture composed of the following grasses and clovers: Kentucky Blue Grass, Japan Clover, English Rye Grass, White Clover, Meadow Fescue, Red Top, Orchard Grass, mixed, of fresh, clean, high germinating seeds. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. **Priees, 1 lb. 50e; 5 lbs. $2.00; per bu. of 14 lbs. $4.75, parcel post paid. Write for prices in larger quantities.**

BUCK BRAND UPLAND MIXTURE No. 2—This mixture is what we call our main pasture mixture or mixture for general planting and is composed of clovers and grasses which do well on our Southern uplands, mixed of the highest grade seeds that money can buy: Perennial Rye Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Blue Grass, White Clover and Japan Clover. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. **Price, 1 lb. 50e; 5 lbs. $2.00; per bu. of 14 lbs. $4.75, parcel post paid. Write for prices on larger quantities.**

BUCK BRAND LOWLAND PASTURE No. 3—Most every farm has some low land which is unfit for cultivation owing to its remaining wet until too late to plant in the spring, and this very land would be made to pay well if sown with our Lowland Pasture Mixture. The formula for this mixture has been tried on many thousands of our Southern farms with excellent results. Mixed of following seeds: Alsike Clover, White Clover, Red Top, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Blue Grass and Alfalfa Clover. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. **Price, 1 lb. 50e; 5 lbs. $2.00; per bu. of 14 lbs. $4.75, parcel post paid. Write for prices in larger quantities.**

BUCK BRAND PERMANENT MEADOW No. 4—This special mixture for mowing hay is composed principally of grasses and clovers which ripen together for the first cutting, but it also contains smaller proportions of other grasses, which will increase considerably the second cutting and also add very much to the pasturage yield in case it is desired to use the field for pasturage afterwards.

Farmers are realizing more each year the value of those idle acres if put to work and also the value of a hay crop, especially when the crop is improving the land. Many acres, considered worthless and grown up in weeds, have been brought back to a high state of fertility by running a few years in a meadow.

This mixture contains: Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Red Top, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, Timothy and Japan Clover. Sow 20 lbs. per acre.. **1 lb. 45e; 5 lbs. $2.00; 14 lbs. $4.75, postpaid. Write for prices in larger quantities.**

BUCK BRAND PERMANENT HOG PASTURE No. 5—So great has been the success of our Buck Brand Annual Hog Pasture Mixture, that we now offer a permanent mixture which, once sown, will remain for years without reseeding. This mixture is offered with the confidence that it will give stock raisers entire satisfaction. It has already been thoroughly tested and proved of great value for all kinds of stock. It contains four varieties of clover, besides many kinds of grasses. We do not recommend this to entirely displace our Annual Hog Pasture Mixture, as it will not produce so much in bulk, nor make new growth so quickly after pasturing. It is, however, a substantial mixture which will prove a profitable investment to any farmer and, we are safe in saying, cannot be equaled anywhere. Not only is it suitable for hogs, but sheep, cows and horses relish this rich pasturage. You cannot afford to be without it. Order both kinds to keep your stock well suppiled with abundant feed. Composed of the following grasses: Hulled Bur Clover, White Sweet Clover, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Blue Grass and Red Top. Sow from 20 to 25 lbs. of seed an acre. **Priee, 1 lb. 50e; 5 lbs. $2.00; per bu. 14 lbs. $4.75, pareel post paid. Write for prices in larger quantities.**

BUCK BRAND ANNUAL HOG PASTURE No. 6—We most earnestly urge upon all farmers all over the South the real importance to them of using this Annual Hog Pasture Mixture of ours. It is called Annual Hog Pasture Mixture because when we commenced selling it many years ago it was intended primarily to supply pasturage for swine. It has, however, proved of such great economic value, not only for swine, but all other live stock, that its use is increasing at a rate that is truly amazing even to us who know how valuable a thing it is. It is made from many different grains and forage plants, the majority of which grow again as fast as fed down.

From all parts of the South come to us letters telling the result of its use, and if we had room to print these letters, there is not one thoughtful farmer who reads this but would be so thoroughly impressed with the fact that he too should sow this mixture, that he would not fail to secure some of this seed.

No matter how much feed you have for your hogs, sheep and cows you can profitably grow our Annual Hog Pasture Mixture. The results will please you because this mixture furnishes the variety they need.

Another advantage in growing this mixture is that, sown in the spring, it comes in when other pasturage is apt to be at its worst, and continues green and bountiful all through the season until winter. This makes it valuable too, as a catch crop for it may be sown as late as the middle of August.

One more point, keep it fed down. It is best when young and tender, and springs up again with amazing rapidity. It is especially valuable as a crop to grow on feeding lots and cleared portions of the barnyards. Here it will produce immense quantities of feed rather than a dense growth of weeds, the usual crop for such lands about the farmstead. Plow bare patches in the hog lots and sow Annual Hog Pasture Mixture where it will soon cover the soil with a heavy growth of green feed. Make all these waste patches about the barnyards productive with sowings of Hog Pasture Mixture. Make the soil rich with stable manure; sow about corn planting time as the Mixture contains some seeds that require warm weather to germinate them, and the plants may be injured by freezing if sown too early. The quantity of Annual Hog Pasture Mixture required varies according to conditions of soil and climate, but as a rule, we recommend sowing 50 lbs. to the acre. **Write for Samples and Prices on this Mixture.**

BUCHANAN'S
SOUTHERN GROWN AND TESTED
CORN AND COTTON SEEDS

BUCK BRAND SEEDS FEEDS R. BUCHANAN & BROTHERS

Buchanan's Selected Seed Corn

Corn is one of the most important crops, not only in the United States, but of the entire world. A good crop in the United States represents a farm value twice as great as the cotton crop. The South does not grow enough corn, mainly on account of the soil, but a great deal of the short yield can be traced to poor and unselected seed. We make a specialty of Fine Seed Corn, sell it reasonable, so there is little excuse in not planting the best. Plant in April and up to July 15th; 4 to 6 quarts will plant 1 acre; rows should be 4 feet apart; plant 2 to 3 grains 2 feet apart in the row, thin to one stalk. Cultivate shallow.

All quotations are subject to important market changes. Special prices quoted on large quantities.

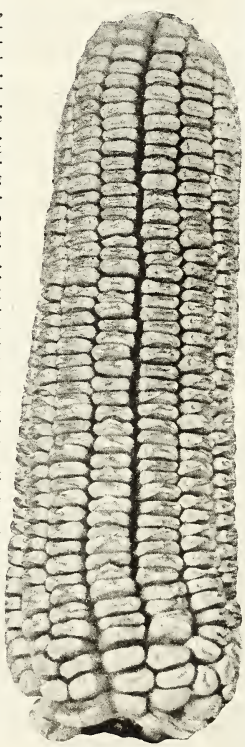
ORDER EARLY. It is a well known fact that good seed corn is going to be exceedingly scarce and in big demand. The drought cut the corn crop to almost nothing and nearly all farmers will have to buy their seed stock this year. It is all selected, tipped, butted and shelled. And above all it is tested for vitality and we know it will grow. Quality in seed corn is of great importance and if you want a good yield you must first have a good stand, and to get a good stand you must have seed of good vitality. Our seed corn is tested and can be depended upon.

BUCHANAN'S WHITE GIANT, White Cob (120 days)—This corn has more notes of distinction than any other variety. Has a very large ear, usually measuring 9 to 12 ins. long. The grains are very large, being deep, wide and thick, and are pure white. For meal it is almost unbeatable. In appearance and growth it is identical with our Giant Red Cob, the only difference being the color of the cob, which is white. It is a splendid yielder, producing under ordinary conditions 70 to 80 bushels to the acre. Matures in 100 to 120 days, depending on the weather. Stalks are 9 to 12 feet high, broad, strong and short jointed. A variety of great individuality and immense productiveness. Our stocks will please; they will produce big yields. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $4.50.**

HUFFMAN'S WHITE (120 days)—It has deep grains, comparatively small cob, and makes a good growth of both stalk and fodder. Our stock of this has been grown by Mr. T. L. Huffman of Normany, Tenn., the originator of this variety, for the past ten years, and selections and improvements made each successive year. We recommend this as a most satisfactory and large yielding white field corn, especially for river low lands. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $4.00.**

BOONE COUNTY WHITE (120 days)—A large eared late maturing variety. An excellent variety where the season is not too short for maturity. Is especialy adapted to Southern States and yet is grown quite extensively in the East for fodder purposes. Requires from 100 to 120 days to mature, making it one of the latest; therefore largest varieties of white corn grown. In our opinion one of the best white corns for bottom lands and good soil. The ears are of large size, well proportioned, well rounded at butt and tip. The up-to-date type has a deep narrow grain giving the largest possible amount of corn to the cob. This variety yielded well even in the past dry season and we cannot recommend it too highly. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $4.25.**

ST. CHARLES WHITE, RED COB (100 days)—A large, medium late, tall-growing variety, producing an abundance of fodder. The eras are very large, both in length and circumference. The grains are long, broad, deep and firmly set in a medium large red cob. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $3.75.**



Buchanan's Paymaster

TENNESSEE WHITE, RED COB (120 days)—An extra large field corn; grains long, broad and evenly lined on large red cob. The ears of this sort will run from 9 to 12 inches long and have from 18 to 20 rows. It is rather late maturing sort, but for bottom land and main crop this corn cannot be excelled. This is not only one of the largest grain, greatest yielding and one of the highest feeding and best milling corns grown in the South, but owing to the fact that the stalks grow from 8 to 12 feet high, are broad, strong and short jointed, it makes one of our best ensilage corns. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $4.00.**

IOWA SILVER MINE (90 days)—The stalks grow to a height of 7 or 8 feet, and set the ears about 3½ to 4 feet from the ground. The ears measure from 10 to 12 inches in length. They are very uniform in size and shape, 16 to 20 straight rows of deep, pure white kernels, on a small cob. It is the heaviest yielder we know, having yielded over 100 bushels to the acre. Seventy pounds of ears will make 62 pounds of corn. It is entirely distinct and will give satisfaction. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $3.50.**

NEW MADRID WHITE, RED COB (100 days)—One of the best all-round white sorts for rich land, producing a large crop of the finest quality of corn. The ears average about 10 inches in length, of uniform size, and great depth of grain. The ears are well filled and solid. This corn is a large yielder. This corn derives its name from the fact that it has proven the best main crop corn for that excellent corn growing country in New Madrid County, Missouri. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $3.75.**

BUCHANAN'S PAYMASTER (100 days) — A small ear red cob corn, which has proven so satisfactory on our Southern uplands, it is a similar type to our Tennessee Red Cob white, in fact it was originated in Tennessee, grows two good-sized ears to the stalk and has a very small cob. it will produce more corn on medium land than any of the large one-ear varieties. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $4.00.**

It Costs Only a Few Dimes More an Acre to Plant SELECTED SEED CORN Than it Does to Plant Any Old Corn.

Buchanan's Selected Seed Corn—Continued

TENNESSEE CHAMPION WHITE DENT (90 days)—It is the earliest large-eared white field corn known. It is an early White Dent, coming in almost as early as the Adams Early, but much larger; sample ears have been shown us 14 inches in length and 3½ inches in diameter. For stock feeding it is very valuable; coming in as it does when all fodder is short, it fills a breach which all stock feeders can appreciate. Again, it is a corn that has made itself before the hot, dry weather and when other field varieties must make their growth. Champion Early White Dent is a safe crop to plant anywhere. It adapts itself to soils of any degree of fertility. On rich lands, Champion will make enormous yields, and on thin land it adapts itself to hard conditions, and come nearer to making a crop than any other white corn you can plant. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $4.00.**

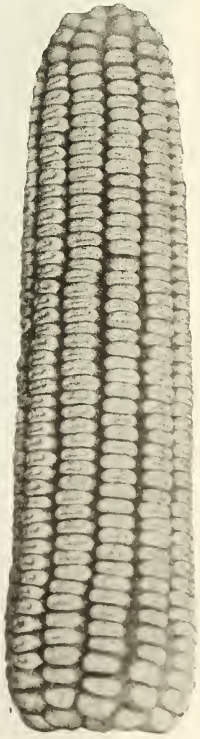
CHAMPION WHITE PEARL (100 days)—The stalk is short and thick. The ears grow long on the stalk, from 7 to 12 inches in length, almost parallel throughout, of medium size, averaging 16 rows of grains. The grains are pure white, very deep, compact, and heavy. The cob is small. By a test 70 ears weighed 87½ lbs., of which the cobs alone weighed only 7 lbs. It makes superior quality of corn meal. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $3.75.**

White Prolific Corn

MOSBY'S PROLIFIC (120 days)—The most prolific corn in existence; the stalks are tall, bearing 3 to 5 fine ears. The grains are long, set close to a small white cob, very uniform in shape, well filled. It has good roots and will withstand storms better than any other prolific sort. Another important feature of this fine corn is its abundant foliage, which renders it superior to most sorts for ensilage purposes. This is a Southern corn, and is recommended for general crop. It is purely white, small cob, deep full grain, neither too hard nor too soft, and stands crowding in the drill as close again as any other kind. Ears of medium size. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $4.50.**

Mosby's Prolific

NORTH CAROLINA (120 days)—Our grower of this variety of corn lives in Shelby County, Tennessee, has grown no other corn for years. He has bred this corn to a medium stalk, producing 4 to 6 ears. This corn will stand in the field after maturing through rain, storms, and snow, and deteriorates less than any variety of corn grown today. While this variety has always been considered one of the best upland corns, I have many Delta planters who plant North Carolina year after year on bottom land, and tell me that they can leave it in the field until after Christmas and gather corn, every ear being sound. A beautiful white prolific corn, well adapted to both field and table purposes, just flinty enough for milling the most beautiful meal. Some of the largest yields of corn ever made in the South have been made with this Prolific Corn. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $4.50.**



North Carolina

DAVIS PROLIFIC (110 days)—An excellent variety for either field or table. A medium early variety, 4 to 5 ears to the stalk, with large, deep, wedge-shaped grain, and small cob. The ears are of medium size, filling close in the rows and well out at the top and butt. It is not a flinty grain, but one of the soundest varieties grown. Splendid for stock feeding and makes most excellent meal and is in great demand for this purpose. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $4.25.**

COCKE'S PROLIFIC (110 days)—A famous Virginia variety with a record of 80 bushels per acre. A sure cropper, especially for uplands. Ears always fill out to tip of cob, no matter how unfavorable the season. Ears of average size for a prolific corn, grain and cob white and the hard, flinty grains make fine meal and are resistant to weevils. Average 3 to 4 ears per stalk. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $4.00.**

MARLBORO PROLIFIC (110 days)—A beautiful white Prolific Corn. Medium early, well adapted to both field and table purposes, just flinty enough for milling most beautiful hominy and meal. From practical experience and field test-out Marlboro Prolific is one of the best of all prolific varieties; yields often from 2 to 4 large ears to each stalk. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $4.00.**

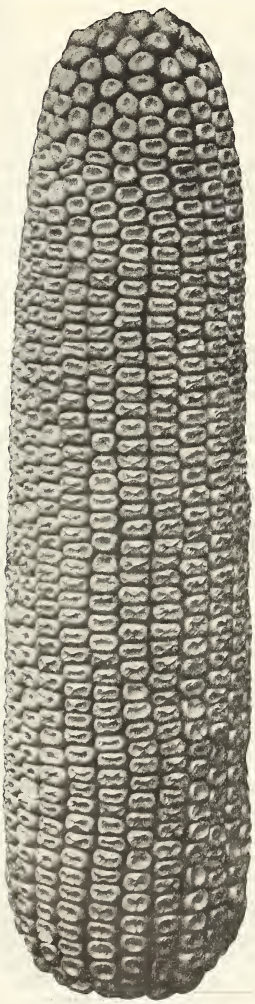
HICKORY KING (110 days)—This is an entirely distinct variety among the white corns, combining the largest grain with the smallest cob. A single grain will completely cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It is a great yielder, giving more shelled corn to the acre bulk of ears than any other variety. It is satisfied with any kind of soil, and will produce good strong stalks, bearing two and occasionally three, good ears. A good droth resister. We recommend it very highly. It yields good crops on light soils and is one of the most productive and profitable white varieties for planting in the South. Ears fill out well and will make more shelled corn to bulk of ears than any other variety. It is good for roasting ears to follow Early White Dent; makes splendid quality of corn meal, and is just the right sort for stock feeding, being almost all corn and very little cob. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $4.50.**

The price of Seed Corns are affected by available stock, labor shortage and the market price of feeding corn and other feeds. Our stocks of Seed Corns are selected, prepared, tested and sacked just after harvest and when we have a heavy spring demand and our stocks are exhausted it is very difficult to obtain the same quality of Seed Corn as we can furnish you early. The Southern Corn crop of 1919 is short and the demand for Seed Corn in the spring of 1920 is going to be heavy, and while I have made every preparation to take care of this increased demand, I want to most sincerely ask you to order your Seed Corn at once.

Yellow Varieties of Corn

TENNESSEE YELLOW DENT (90 days)—My most popular variety of Field Corn, produces a medium stalk with two good ears of uniform size and shape, 8 to 10 inches long, with 14 to 17 straight rows of yellow kernels on a medium-sized red cob, and ears are well filled out over tip. Tennessee Yellow Dent is often called drouth resister, as it will produce more corn on our thin uplands during a drouth year than any known corn, owing to its earliness in maturing, it is planted by the man who is short of feed, and comes in just in time to finish his crop, when his own feed is so near exhausted and all feedstuff is usually at the highest market prices. I do not consider it a good main crop corn for bottom lands as it will not stand bad weather as well as the white prolific varieties. I sell more of this variety of corn each year than any two varieties combined. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $3.50.**

MAMMOTH TENNESSEE YELLOW DENT (110 days)—A larger and longer ear than the above and it takes twenty days more to mature, otherwise very similar, this corn is grown in the second bottom farm on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers in this State, and a great favorite with the Ohio River planters. The ears are of perfect shape, with from 10 to 14 straight rows of bright golden yellow grains, remarkable in size and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it vastly superior for grinding into meal. The grains are not of a hard, flinty nature, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled. The ears are easily shelled, although the kernels are firm on the ear and in every respect as perfect a type as coud possibly be had. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.25; 1 bu. $3.75.**



Tennessee Yellow Dent

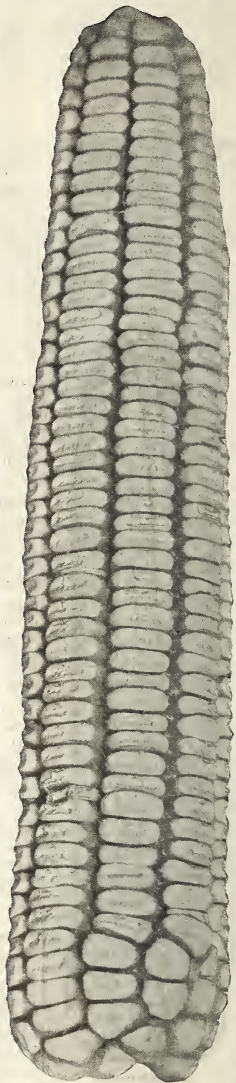
IOWA GOLD MINE (90 days)—An early yellow sort, having good size ears. It originated in the West where it is very popular, and east of the Mississippi has found high favor among most growers. Grains are golden yellow, very deep, set on small cobs and an ideal sort for bottom lands or where there is trouble with curing because it dries out easily and quickly without molding. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.25; 1 bu. $3.75.**

REID'S YELLOW DENT (110 days)—We offer the pure type of this leading standard variety, which stands among the best all-round purpose Yellow Dent Corns grown. Color deep yellow, with lighter cap. Grains very deep, closely packed; butts and tips almost entirely covered over. Slightly rough, with grains dented on top. Leaves and stalks of Reid's Yellow Dent make the finest ensilage and fodder. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $4.50.**

YELLOW LEAMING (90 days)—This is one of the earliest Yellow Dent Corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the yellow Canada and flint varieties in earliness, productiveness, and quality. The ears are large and handsome, with deep, large grains, orange yellow color and red cob. Stalks medium sized, tapering gradually, producing two good ears, each of which husks and shell easily. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $4.00.**

CUBAN YELLOW FLINT (100 days)—This variety is absolutely weevil and bird proof. The husk covers the ear so completely and tightly that it is practically impossible for any bird or weevil to get to the corn in the field. It is the hardest grained and makes the most solid ear of any corn we believe is in existence. It is a wonder for resisting drought and will stand more wet weather than any corn we have planted. This corn contains only 12% moisture at husking time, and is so dry when picked that it is ready for immediate export, to any European market, even Liverpool buyers preferring it to all other kinds, because it will not heat in transit and will always arrive in good condition. This corn produces two to three ears to the stalk. **Price, 1 gal. $1.25; ¼ bu. $2.00; 1 bu. $5.00.**

The prices on Field Seeds are constantly changing. The prices quoted here are based on market prices when this catalogue went to press. I will at all times give my customers the benefit of any decline in the market price.



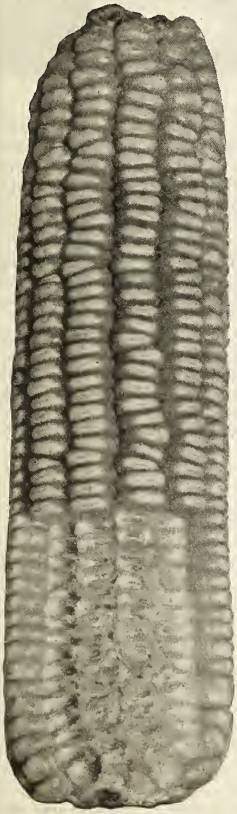
Hickory King

Ensilage and Fodder Corn

TENNESSEE GIANT RED (120 days)—Superior for feeding and silage. Acknowledged by everyone, who has grown this grand corn, to be the largest grain, heaviest ears and the grandest yielding corn in the world if grown on rich, heavy land. For feeding stock it has no superior, having a higher feeding value than any other variety. It is a very large corn, of unusual size and length. On good land, ears will run from 11 to 13 inches with occasional specimens 14 inches long. Grain ⅝-inch long and very wide and thick. Fourteen to sixteen rows. This corn is a winner for our rich Delta lands, from which section we have received glowing reports of its success. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $4.50.**

EUREKA ENSILAGE CORN—The Eureka Corn is very popular and desirable both for ensilage and for field crop purposes. It grows very tall and leafy, and is very productive; grows from 12 to 18 feet high. It is a short-grained, but one of the most productive, both in growth of fodder and grain, of any of the standard varieties. The ears frequently measuring from 10 to 14 inches long, and has from 2 to 3 ears to the stalk and, on good land, will yield 60 to 135 bushels per acre. This corn, like all two or three-ear kinds, does best on good corn land and is specially desirable for bottom land or even low grounds. For this class of soil this is one of the largest yielding of white corns. Its great value for ensilage is due to its enormous growth and great productiveness of leaves. It originated in Virginia, and is Virginia-raised corn, but is very generally used and sold for ensilage in the North and West, and gives the best and most satisfactory results. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $1.50; 1 bu. $4.50.**

BRAZILIAN or STOOLING FLOUR CORN—This corn, as the name indicates, is inclined to stool, and one grain will produce in many instances more than one stalk. Each stalk bears two or three ears 5 to 7 inches in circumference, 9 to 12 inches in length and beautifully white. It produces an abundance of fodder, and is the best variety for ensilage. It yields 30 to 50 bushels of corn per acre, and the ears are fine for roasting although not sweet. It does not require a very rich soil and therefore the best variety for poor soils. The kernel contains more starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, gives a fine flour that will make bread, biscuits, etc., the same as the wheat flour. Plant two kernels in a hill and cultivate the same as other corn. Three pounds will plant one acre. **Price, 1 gal. $1.50; ¼ bu. $2.00; 1 bu. $6.00.**



Buchanan's White June

MEXICAN JUNE CORN (80 to 90 days)—This corn, originally from Mexico, has a distinct place to fill in the Cotton Belt, not as a general crop corn, but one to fill in with on late plantings. It is largely used in the Southwest for planting after oats and wheat. We do not advise (if grain is wanted) planting until after June 1st in the Southeast. Between June 15th and July 1st is better. If planted earlier the tendency is to run largely to stalk and making little grain. It is a great drought resister and usually, if there is enough moisture to sprout the seed, a crop is assured. If wanted mostly for forage or ensilage, plant in April or May. Early planting makes stalks 12 to 15 feet high, leaves 4 to 6 feet long. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, grains short to medium, cobs medium in size and, while blue and red grains often appear, sometimes only one to three to the ear. This apparent mixture of color is peculiar to many varieties of Mexican corn. Mexican June also makes fine roasting ears for use right up to frost. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $2.00; 1 bu. $4.50.**

BUCHANAN'S WHITE JUNE (80 to 90 days)—Considered by many as a superior variety to the Mexican June originated in Mexico, grains pure white, ears a little larger than North Carolina, grows successfully with only half normal rainfall, and adapted to all soils in the Cotton Belt. The heavy root system makes it resistant to hot, dry weather. It is very prolific, bearing two to three ears to the stalk. We do not, however, advise early planting, but if conditions are such that you want to plant corn after July 1st this variety will give you more corn than any you can plant. **Price, 1 gal. $1.00; ¼ bu. $2.00; 1 bu. $5.00.**

Make Cotton Profit by Planting Corn

Corn and products of corn to feed the family and live stock on are the largest items of expense in growing cotton or other cash crops. You can grow corn for one-third to one-half the merchant's price.

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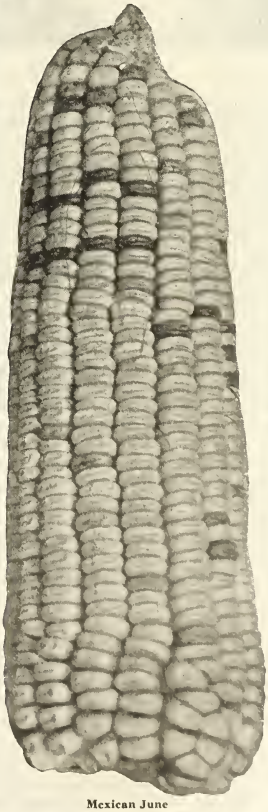


Mexican June

Valuable Information About Cotton

Seed Selection.

Unless selection is continued the value of a variety is sure to decline. A well-bred variety is superior to ordinary unselected cotton not only in having better plants but in having the plants more nearly alike. Whether selection has any power to make better plants is a question, but there can be no doubt of the power of selection to keep the plants alike. Even in the best and most carefully selected stocks inferior plants will appear, and if these are allowed to multiply and cross with the others the stock is sure to deteriorate. The pollen from the flowers of inferior plants is carried about by bees and other insects and the seeds developed from such pollen transmit the characters of the inferior parent. Even if they do not come into expression in the first generation they are likely to reappear in the second generation.

To grow cotton from unselected seed involves the same kind of losses as in an orchard planted with unselected seedling apple trees. Less cotton is produced and the quality is also inferior. The higher the quality of the cotton the more stringent is the requirement of a uniform staple. Unless the fibers have the same length and strength they can not be spun into fine threads or woven into strong fabrics.

There was never a time when good cotton seed were so difficult to obtain as the Fall of 1919. The growers with whom we had contracts were able to deliver less than 50 per cent, while the demand is more than doubled. The rainfall for the month of October has broken all records, and few farmers have been able to save their own seed. In order to take care of the wants of our customers we have gone after the seed in the states that did not have an excessive rain. We have bought of growers that we have always found absolutely reliable and we could not want better assurance that our seed are true to name. In order to avoid mixing, each separate variety of seed must be grown on a plantation devoted entirely to this variety and ginned in a private gin. Western seed, such as Rowden and Mebane's Triumph, we were able to obtain direct from the point of origin in Texas. Practically all of the rest were grown in the Carolinas, where they originated, and where they have the best growing and maturing conditions. In the face of the most adverse conditions for saving seed that we have ever had we stand ready to supply your wants with by far the largest stock of cotton seed we have ever handled. Our stock is complete with every variety that is grown profitably in this section, and is selected with every care that our seed experience has taught us to use. While we start with complete stocks we know that they will soon be depleted, as the demand is enormous, and some varieties can never be obtained in sufficient quantities to supply the demand, therefore if you are particular about the variety that you intend to plant, place your order early, for if there is enough seed to go around it will be a miracle, and it is certain that there will not be enough long staple to plant the acreage that would otherwise be planted.

Mixing Cotton Seed at the Gin.

One of the most serious difficulties in maintaining the uniformity of a superior variety of cotton is the mixture of seed in gins. You cannot be sure of your cotton seed remaining pure if handled in the ordinary way by the neighborhood gin—we use every precaution in buying our seed from breeders of Pure Bred Cotton Seed who breed one variety only and who have their private gin to handle only this one variety so there will be no danger of your getting mixed seed from us.

Varieties will naturally run out or become less valuable if grown in one locality continually for some years.

Cotton Seed Testing.

A test for germination is to cut the seed with a knife and examine and taste the kernel; if same is yellowish-gray and tastes mealy and oily, seed is good. Always test your seed.

High Spring Prices.

The unheard of Oil Mill Seed prices will sweep shortly all cotton seeds off the market and leave no Planting Cotton Seeds for spring planting! Buy of us, then, your Planting Cotton Seed now! High prices of seed, too, will bring great temptation to sellers to send out for planting seed ordinary mill seed.

A Warning.

Hundreds of tons of ordinary seed supposedly "early cotton seed," have been sold in the past in the boll weevil districts. We also warn against much of the miscellaneous farmers' seeds of unknown types as advertised in the agricultural papers, grown by unscientific growers, uninformed as to what constitutes true type, and who are ignorant of the absolute heredity of their own seed. It is better always to come to scientific growers and shippers.

What Variety of Cotton Shall I Plant This Year?

This question naturally comes to every farmer's mind when he begins to plan his crops for the coming season. We cannot tell you what variety is best for you, but we can tell you and do give below an accurate description of the varieties that have proven best for soils and climate of this particular part of the Cotton Belt.

Pick out the variety that you think best for your soil and climatic conditions, taking into consideration the market price then ruling on **Long Staple, Medium Staple** and **Short Staple**; also what variety your land will grow you the most money. Today (Nov. 1st, 1919) **Long Staple Cotton** is selling in Memphis for 65 to 70 cents a pound. Medium Staple or Bender's, from 55 to 60 cents a pound, and Short Staple from 39 to 45 cents a pound.

If you cannot decide on a variety, write us telling us the kind of soil you want to plant and if you intend using fertilizers, also if you have ever grown cotton before and what variety. We are located in the largest inland Cotton Market in the world, and keep constantly in touch with the Cotton Factors of this city and know what staple cotton is in demand by the Spinners.

Cotton Rust.

The disease commonly known as cotton rust is not primarily a fungous disease, but is caused by unfavorable soil conditions. Sea Island cotton fields affected by rust take on a reddish color, the leaves drop off, sometimes leaving the stalk bare, and the upper bolls fail to open. The cotton from such rusted plants is very weak and inferior. Rust is likely to develop in definite spots in a field, and unless a remedy is applied will appear year after year. Though other factors sometimes influence particular cases, there are three principal causes of rust in cotton, as follows:

(1) Exhaustion of the humus. Continued cultivation in cotton, by destroying the vegetable matter of the soil, is the most frequent cause of rust. The color of these old fields in midsummer is a lighter green with a tinge of yellow, followed, when the bolls begin to mature, by the appearance of rust. A newly-cleared field or an old fence row is, on the other hand, always green and free from rust. Stable manure is the most effective remedy in such cases, but a crop of velvet beans or cow peas plowed under will effect a great improvement.

(2) Deficiency of potash. Most soils where cotton shows a tendency to rust lack potash, and an application of some good fertilizer containing potash (see page on Fertilizer) will prove an effective remedy. Such soils are, as a rule, also deficient in humus, and a rotation of crops is usually advisable also.

(3) Lack of Drainage. Rust often develops in low, wet places in a field where the higher portions are free from it, and for the same reason heavy and continued rains in August and September may lead to the development of rust in certain fields. Drainage by ditching or by tiles will be required in extreme cases. Most of these fields, however, become stagnant because the soil has no water-absorbing capacity on acconnt of its lack of humus. If a leguminous crop were turned under every other year or stable manure applied liberaly and the land plowed deep, the soil would soon be so changed in condition that heavy rains would not injure it and rust would disappear.

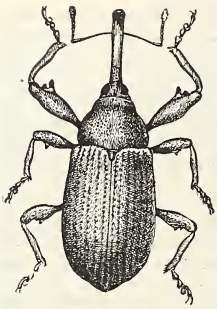
Cotton Wilt.

Cotton wilt, often called black-root, is one of the most serious diseases of the crop wherever it occurs. It is characterized by the death of the plants in gradually enlarging spots in the field, where the disease reappears year after year. The plants are attacked at any time after they are a month old, but die fastest in June and July. The affected plants wilt, or a few leaves at a time turn yellow between the veins and fall off. When the stem or root is cut the woody portion is found to be brown or black. The discoloration is one of the most characteristic symptoms of the discase and has given it the name black-root. As wilt attacks only cotton and okra, good yields of corn and other crops can be obtained on infected land. A long period of rotation tends to diminish the amount of disease, but the fungus can live in the soil for several years, cases being on record where seven years' rest failed to free the land from wilt.

Pastures a Necessity to Live Stock Farmers

Farmers of the Cotton Belt should devote more attention to permanent pastures. If the Cotton Belt is to raise hogs, mules, horses, cattle, sheep, and other live stock successfully under present land and labor conditions, it must resort to pastures and cheap hays. If it is to produce the necessary quantity and quality of all kinds of live stock it must devote more and better land to pastures and meadows.

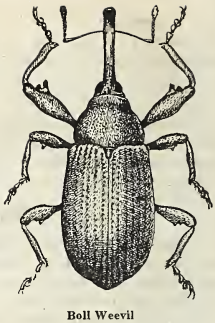
Many farmers in the South prize wheat, corn, oats, cotton, rice, and cane as crops because their growth has become a habit. Very few farmers have compared the profit derived from an acre of cotton and an acre of Bermuda grass, lespedeza and some winter clover. See pages 33, 34 and 35 on Clovers, Grasses and Pasture Mixtures.



Boll Weevil

Fight the Boll Weevil

Fight him with Fertilizers, by Crop Rotation, Early Planting, Poison, and Co-operation with your neighbors



Boll Weevil

The Cotton Boll Weevil.

There is no longer any doubt in any part of the cotton belt as to the reality of the boll weevil. Farmers and business men, as well as Experiment Station and College men, are all studying him and how to overcome him. The weevil is present in almost four-fifths of the cotton-growing area of the South, and is making rapid progress in covering it all. In only a few years he will be over the entire cotton belt except a few counties in the extreme north edge of it. It is estimated by Mr. B. L. Moss, of the Progressive Farmer, that he will cover practically all this area by 1924 if he continues to travel as he has for the past ten years.

What Farmers Must Do.

Generally speaking, farmers must prepare to meet this pest and overcome him. They must plan their farms so that they can make cotton in spite of the weevil, and in doing this they must give more attention to other crops. They must give more attention to soil improvement than they have given in the past. They must expect trouble when they first have the weevil, but this trouble will not last long if they are prepared to meet and overcome the enemy.

Do Not Sell Your Lands.

Do not get frightened and sell your cotton lands when the weevil comes. You can make a living on the land if anybody can. The lands will be just as good when the weevil comes as they are now. They need only to be treated properly and you will not suffer very much. Of course you must learn the weevil and his habits, and then study your cotton plant and learn its habits. The weevil will never pass on when he comes. He will be here forever. He has never left Texas, and will never leave there. If you sell and move on East, you will have to move again unless you move entirely out of the cotton belt the first move. We, therefore, urge you to meet this pest when he reaches your place and you will soon be able to supply your own household from the farm and make cotton as a surplus crop.

The Weevil.

This little pest is a beetle, and in size varies from one-eighth to three-eighths inch in length, and it is not more than a third this in breadth. In color, it varies from a light brown to a chocolate brown, it feeds on nothing but cotton, and goes into winter quarters near the field where it was raised, only a small per cent of the total number of weevils survive winter. In the spring the weevils that do survive feed on young plants till squares develop. At first the eggs are deposited in squares only, but later in bolls too. The adult weevil lives about 70 days. If without food it lives only six or seven days except in winter. Weevils on young plants in spring are sluggish and may be poisoned. Weevils are numerous in a field by midsummer if found there in spring.

Fertilizer a Weapon.

Fertilizer is a good weapon with which to fight the weevil because it does help mature the plant early, and increases the yield. In rich soils the fertilizers pay better, but in poor soils they pay well. Many farmers have solved the weevil problem by increasing the use of fertilizer and thereby the cotton crop. Look on page 61 for information on fertilizers.

The Birds Help.

All birds should be protected. They eat many weevils during the summer. The United States Biological Survey has found that as many as sixty-eight species eat the weevil, and in some localities have proven almost a specific against this pest.

How to Use Fertilizers to Meet Weevil Conditions.

Your lands must he a little better prepared under weevil conditions than they have been before his coming. They must be broken deeper, and the seed bed made a little softer and better. The crop itself must be cultivated a little better, and th planting a little earlier. Use a little more fertilizer because, remember you must make a little more cotton or you will have little or none to divide with the weevil. You must make two or three applications so that you will rush the plant to maturity as quickly as possible. Do not let it rest till it has made the crop. Let your motto be "Make much more per acre so that you can reduce the acreage without reducing the amount of cotton grown." It takes a little more energy to make good cotton under weevil conditions than it does to grow it where the weevil has never made his appearance.

Plant Other Crops.

If you would put up the best possible fight for the weevil, plant something else besides cotton. Raise your own meats, and breads, and as many acres in potatoes as you can harvest and store. Try to make a little more milk and butter. This will require some good cows and a few acres of foodstuffs with which to feed them. Every farmer in the cotton belt owes it to himself and the community to plant something else besides cotton in the year of 1920.

Plant Early.

Dr. W. D. Hunter, specialist on boll weevils in the United States Bureau of Entomology, found, after careful planting tests, that cotton that is planted late will fail under weevil conditions. Thinking it ought to be planted late he tried it at Victoria and Kerrville, Texas, with the result that he made only one-tenth of a crop at the former place and not much if any better at the latter. The conclusion he reached and which was based on experience is to plant early after the weevil comes just as you did before he comes. Do not change the time of planting. The Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi Experiment Stations all recommend that late planting means crop failure, while early planting may mean a success or at least a partial success.

Make Farming a Business.

The boll weevil is rapidly educating all of us up to the necessity of making farming a business. To succeed with cotton in the weevil districts means to practice up-to-date methods, and enrich the soils and grow more and better crops. When we once make farming a business there is no doubt but what the weevil will play a minor part when he comes on the stage. No sensational changes are needed except to fully realize that farming is as much a business as any other calling in life, and then live up to this realization.

A Field of Long Staple Cotton in Arkansas

Long Staple Cotton

Long Staple Cotton

WEBBER No. 82 (Long Staple)—The origin of Webber Cotton goes back to 1907, when Doctor H. J. Webber (then with the United States Department of Agriculture and for whom this cotton was named,) took a few seed from a particularly productive and healthy plant of Columbia Cotton growing in a field of that variety in Columbia, South Carolina. From these seed were produced twelve plants the next year. The fruitfulness, length and general character of the cotton was so striking that all of the seed of these twelve plants were increased in 1909. Two rows were planted in a variety test of twenty-four varieties with the result that the Webber made more seed cotton than any other of the forty-six rows. These seed were increased the next year and this field formed the basis of our later breeding work with this variety. Year after year, we have carefully tested this cotton in variety tests against more than a hundred other varieties and strains with the result that Webber has stood at or near the top in yield and has surpassed in money value any cotton we have ever found.

Webber No. 82 is the most productive strain of staple cotton of this variety ever produced. It has very large bolls (60 bolls average to the pound), makes 1⅜-inch staple under good conditions, has a much smaller seed than the parent type and is earlier, being intermediate in this respect between the original strain of Webber and the 49. The percentage of lint runs between 33¾ and 34½. The yield is greater than the yield of the parent Webber by 10 per cent or more. Planters, cotton buyers, farmers, cotton mills, are all enthusiastic over this cotton, and it has found ready market this year at high prices. **Price, 1 bu. 30 lbs. $5.00; 100 lb. bag $12.50. Write for prices on larger quantities.**

WEBBER 49 (Long Staple)—This strain of Webber Cotton has proven very satisfactory in boll weevil states because of its earliness of maturity combined with its good length and excellent quality of fibre. In the breeding field, Webber 49 has made above the average yield of a good quality of 1¼ to 1 5-16 inch staple, and was nearly all open before the other cotton was half open. It has larger bolls, 65 making a pound of cotton. Since 1911 we have selected and improved this strain, until now it has proven by actual test to be the superior of any long staple cotton yet produced in the combination of earliness and character of staple. It is practically as early as any of the short staple varieties. For several years this cotton has been tested and grown in several sections of boll weevil territory and the universal report is that Webber 49 is the best staple cotton of its length ever produced for boll weevil conditions. Its earliness and rapidity in maturing combine just the qualities that make it valuable under boll weevil conditions. Outside of boll weevil territory, its earliness makes it especially profitable in short seasons when an early frost kills the top crop of late cottons. **Price, 1 bu. 30 lbs. $5.00; 100 lb. bag $12.50. Write for prices on larger quantities.**

CLEVELAND BIG BOLL (Long Staple)—Multiplied from a single-stalk selection after six years of scientific plant-to-row breeding. The best all-round cotton in the South today, boll weevil or no boll weevil. Pedigreed and true-to-type throughout; weed growth unlike other strains, stalks medium to small, strong and erect and as broad as high; three to four primary limbs form low down; fruit spurs numerous; long and closely jointed; bolls equal distance and evenly distributed over the entire plant, as thickly set as bolls of small-bolled cotton; large, 60 average size to the pound; open perfectly, five-locked, easy to pick, with storm resistance; free from boll rot; lint of fine quality; seed of medium size, gray, fuzzy, foliage medium to light, dark green, very early and sets fruit closely and rapidly from bottom to top crop, which is never caught by frost, and can be picked early in boll weevil territory; 1,350 pounds per acre has been gathered from it this year by September 11th on strong bottom land. Since its introduction this cotton has been very generally grown throughout the Cotton States. And is unquestionably one of the best big boll varieties you can plant. Staple 1 to 1⅛-inch, yielding 36 to 40 per cent lint. **Price, 1 bu. 30 lbs. $4.50; 100 lbs. $12.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.**

COLUMBIA BIG BOLL (Long Staple)—This is a medium late long staple variety originated by Doctor H. J. Webber in 1902, at Columbia, South Carolina. Plant low, compact, of Russell type, having several long, branching basal limbs, vigorous, prolific, bolls large to very large; ovate, short pointed, opening well, mainly five-locked; seed large, fuzzy, white or greenish, eight to ten per lock; lint very strong, from 1¼ to 1 7-16-inch in length, fine, silky, and very uniform in length; percentage of lint 29 to 33; season early in comparison with the older long staple varieties. **Price, 1 bu. 30 lbs. $5.00; 100 lbs. $12.50. Write for prices on larger quantities.**

EVERY VARIETY OF OUR COTTON SEED STOCK IS SECURED OUTSIDE OF THE BOLL WEEVIL TERRITORY.

Medium Staple Cotton

Medium Staple Cotton is known by many planters and farmers as **Bender's**, and when you hear a cotton grower speak of bender cotton you know he is speaking of a medium staple cotton such as listed below.

Medium Staple Cotton

Buck Brand Big Boll

MEBANE'S TRIUMPH (Medium Staple)—Originated in Texas several years ago and has been in tremendous demand wherever grown, recommended by the United States Agricultural Department. Lint long and fibrous, seeds medium size, green-white. Thirteen hundred pounds seed cotton make a five-hundred-pound bale. Has proven both storm and drought resistant. Fruits to top of stalk and end of limbs, staple from 1 to 1 1-6-inch, and will yield 42 per cent lint at gin. **Price, 1 bu. 30 lbs. $4.50; 100 lbs. $11.50.**

SPROULL'S BIG BOLL (Medium Staple)—This is a late maturing cotton and therefore is not as desirable for bottom land as some of the other varieties. Our grower tells us that this cotton has stood the extended wet spell of September and October, 1919, better than any other variety grown in his county. A strong, heavy stalk with strong, heavy limbs, not tall, but rather blocky and very limby; bolls grow very close together, have five locks and very large; 32 bolls weighing one pound of seed cotton, very easily picked. Three men having picked 1,925 pounds in one day. Absolutely stormproof. Under favorable conditions and good land, will produce one to two bales to the acre. Very large bolls. Staple 1 to 1 1-16-inch, and yields 38 per cent lint at gin. **Price, 1 bu. 30 lbs. $4.50; 100 lbs. $11.50. Write for prices on quantities.**

BUCK BRAND BIG BOLL (Medium Staple)—Every pound of our Seed Cotton is grown each year in North Carolina, free from boll weevil and cotton diseases. A remarkably new cotton in many ways, similar to the Cleveland Big Boll; 55 to 60 bolls per pound. Very prolific. Medium size seed, with a covering of fuzzy, brownish lint. This cotton has been carefully selected and crossed, resulting in one of the best early prolific or big boll varieties. Is shy of foliage and easy to pick. Highly recommended for boll weevil territory. Average yield one and one-half to two bales per acre. Large per cent out middle of September. Boll very large. Staple 1 to 1 1-16-inch and will yield 38 to 40 per cent lint at gin. **Price 1 bu. 30 lbs. $5.00; 100 lbs. $12.00. Write for prices on quantities.**

WANNAMAKER CLEVELAND (Medium Staple)—Originated hy Wannamaker Sons, in South Carolina, who have given the South a most wonderful cotton. It is undoubtedly the best type of cotton grown for both upland and bottoms when the boll weevil must be considered. Seeds are straight, brownish color, showing freedom from mixture. Bolls are large, plants uniform, foliage medium. The average percentage of lint is 36 to 38 per cent. It is one of the heaviest yielding cottons known. Staple 1 to 1 1-16-inch. **Price, 1 bu. 30 lbs. $4.00; 100 lbs. $11.00. Write for prices on quantities.**

Wannamaker Cleveland Cotton

Short Staple Cotton

Short Staple Cotton

King's Improved

MONEY MAKER (Short Staple)—Sometimes called Little Green Seed. Seed small to medium, mostly green, some green to white, some brown with a few naked black. An early cotton, the growing type of whose form is small like that of King's Improved, about one week later than King's, short limbed, medium-sized boll, fruits from ground to top, shy of foliage, deep roots, resists drought and storms well, and recommended especially for boll weevil states. Well known and universally liked everywhere it has been planted. We have obtained our seed stock for seven years from Mr. Wm. Tait, grown in his Arkansas River bottom farm in Monroe County, Arkansas.

Mr. Tait says: "I will recommend the Money Maker Cotton for both river bottom and clay soils, it is a 90 to 100 day cotton, and I ginned a 525-lb. bale from 1,350 lbs. of seed cotton, and sold my 1918 crop for 32 to 39 cents a pound and expect the 1919 crop to bring 50 to 52 cents a pound." Staple 1 to 1 1-16-inch, and will yield 40 to 45 per cent lint. **Price, 1 bu. 30 lbs. $4.00; 100 lb. bag, $10.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.**

HALF AND HALF (Short Staple)—We do not know the originator of this cotton, but do know that it will yield more cotton to the acre of ground than any variety known. This is a very short staple cotton and has been criticized for this reason, yet it continues to be one of the most sought after varieties each year by many farmers, because its big yield makes them more money than the better staple cottons. This cotton gets its name Half and Half from the fact that it turns out 42 to 47 per cent lint at the gin, making nearly half lint and half seed. Staple ⅞-inch. **Price, 1 bu. 30 lbs. $4.00; 100 lbs. $11.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.**

KING'S IMPROVED (Short Staple) — Small stalk, spreading limbs, medium boll, very early and very prolific, blooms in 60 to 70 days, and ready to pick in 100 days. It is a very hardy plant and has many advantages over the big boll late-maturing varieties; it will produce more pounds to the acre and a larger percentage of lint than any other short staple cotton on the market. This variety was originated about 30 years ago by Mr. T. J. King, of Louisburg, North Carolina, where we get our stock of Planting Seed each year. It has very little foliage and consequently is well adapted to boll weevil conditions, letting in the sunshine, which is the weevil's worst enemy and causing the cotton to mature early. Staple 1 to 1-16-inch, yielding 34 to 40 per cent lint. **Price, 1 bu. 30 lbs. $3.50; 100 lb. sack, $10.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.**

Half and Half Cotton

Money Maker Cotton

TRICE (Short Staple)—It is the result of four years' selection from an early variety found on the farm of Mr. Luke Trice in Chester County, Tennessee. The original variety is said to have come from Southern Missouri, and is known locally in Chester County as "Big Boll Cluster." In the work of selection particular attention was given to earliness, productiveness, form of stalk, and large bolls. Though developed with special reference to the light, sandy soils of Western Tennessee, the variety has given excellent returns in other districts. The most active demand for the seed has come from Northern Mississippi, where the invasion of the boll weevil has led to the planting of earlier varieties; but the variety has also proved valuable in other districts not yet invaded by weevils, for it is distinctly superior to King and other varieties prized for extreme earliness. Plant rather small, 2 to 5 feet high, of Peterkin type, rarely with distinct basal branches, very prolific; fruiting branches numerous, short jointed; leaves light green, of medium size, hirsute; bolls medium to large, ovate, often angular, 4 to 5-locked; seed large, with dense whitish or brownish fuzz; lint fine, ⅞ to 1 inch long; percentage of lint 28 to 33 per cent; season early. **Price, 1 bu. 30 lbs. $4.00; 100 lbs. $10.50. Write for prices on quantities.**

About Seed Prices

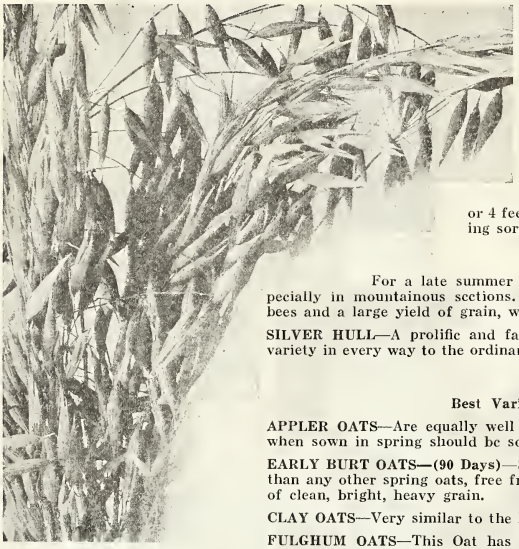
Naturally they remain, on most items, higher than before the war, which threw everything out of joint the world over. So long as the great staple crops like cotton, wheat, corn, etc., remain high so will seeds. Seed-growing is far more hazardous and costly than ordinary farming, and high prices for staple products tempt the seed grower to quit seed growing for the staples.

While the expenses of doing business have increased enormously, we have tried to hold prices as low as possible this year, depending more on the future than the present for profit.

If we are correctly informed we believe you can buy seeds cheaper of us this year than from the boxes in the stores on most items. It might be well for you to inquire about this matter if you are in doubt.

Miscellaneous Farm Seeds

The prices of Field Seeds are changing constantly and were we to quote definite prices in this catalogue they would probably be incorrect before we receive your order. Send us a post card and immediately upon receipt of it we will send you our regular quotation card quoting the lowest prevailing prices, which we will guarantee for a stated period.



Red Rust Proof Oats

Barley

BEARDLESS SPRING BARLEY—It makes a quick growing crop of most excellent and nutritious feed, either to use green or to cure as hay. Sow 1½ to 2 bushels per acre, in spring only. **Write for prices.**

BEARDED WINTER BARLEY—Best for fall sowing, in fact makes the finest winter pasture and should be more generally used. **Write for prices.**

Broom Corn

DWARF OKLAHOMA—This variety grows only 3 or 4 feet high, and is much easier handled than the tall growing sorts. The bush is straight, smooth and of good quality.

Buckwheat

For a late summer crop Buckwheat is very desirable and profitable, especially in mountainous sections. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices.

SILVER HULL—A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary Buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded.

Seed Oats

Best Varieties for Southern Planters

APPLER OATS—Are equally well adapted for sowing both in the spring and fall, but when sown in spring should be sown before the middle of March.

EARLY BURT OATS—**(90 Days)**—Sow in February, March and April, fifteen days earlier than any other spring oats, free from rust, healthy, and makes a remarkably good yield of clean, bright, heavy grain.

CLAY OATS—Very similar to the Early Burt Oat in every way for spring planting only.

FULGHUM OATS—This Oat has been very popular for six years. It is of the rust proof type, earlier than either Appler or Red Rust Proof, and a heavier yielder.

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF—I do not hesitate to recommend this variety as being the best of all varieties for spring or fall seeded oats. It is very hardy, seldom winter kills and is especially recommended for fall planting in preference to other varieties by several of our foremost Agricultural Experiment Stations. This variety is not inclined to run into cheat like the winter Turf; is very hardy, producing a medium tall, stiff straw and a heavy yield of grain or hay. The stock which we offer is exceptionally heavy, bright, recleaned and graded.

TENNESSEE TURF OATS—Often called Winter Turf because they stand the winter better than any oat that you can sow in the fall. Sow at the rate of 2 bushels per acre.

Seed Rye

RYE—This seed is sown in the fall only, beginning about September 1st and sowing up to December 15th. We handle the three following varieties: Abruzzi, Rosen and Common Rye, and will give you prices and any information you wish regarding Rye when you are ready to plant.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—Plant in March, April and May, 6 pounds of seed to the acre, making rows 3½ feet apart, dropping 2 seeds every 18 inches; cultivate like corn. **1 lb. 35c, parcel post paid.**

Vetch

SPRING VETCH—Better for spring sowing than the Winter Vetch. A nutritious and valuable forage and soil-improving crop. Large and quick growth. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre.

SAND OR HAIRY VETCH—Sow from July to November, preferably with grain, which will hold vetch off the ground. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. With grain, 1 peck to the acre.

Seed Wheat

WHEAT—It is sown in the South only during the fall months usually between October 1st and December 15th. We always stock the following varieties: Tennessee Bearded, Red May, Blue Stem and Fultz (beardless varieties). As prices are constantly changing we will ask you to write us when ready to purchase your seed wheat.

Planting Cotton Seed

Planting Cotton Seed are going to be so scarce this UNUSUAL YEAR that I urge you to be prepared by securing your Planting Seed at once. **See pages 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45.**

Cane Seed, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans and Peanuts

The prices of Field Seeds are changing constantly and were we to quote definite prices in this catalogue they would probably be incorrect before we receive your order. Send us a post card, immediately upon receipt of it we will send you our regular quotation card quoting the lowest prevailing prices, which we will guarantee for a stated period.

Sorghum, or Sugar Cane

Sow broadcast for hay or roughness 1 hushel or 50 pounds per acre; for sorghum or gain, ½ peck per acre, drilled, any time from April to August.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE—This cane gets its name from being a variety that closely resembles the true Ribbon Cane raised from cuttings. It makes the finest kind of syrup.

JAPANESE HONEY SYRUP CASE—The best of the canes for making syrup ever introduced. It is a big yielder and has found favor with everyone who has tried it.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM—Largely used for hay and fodder. It is taller and has heavier stalks than the Early Amber, and is excellent for making syrup.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM—The earliest type in cultivation. Stalks tall and slim. Most suitable for hay, as it matures very quickly.

RED TOP SORGHUM—Grown extensively in Middle Tennessee. Very sweet and one of the best for hay.

Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize

The great value of these crops has long been appreciated in the West, and are today grown on the largest scale in the Western States. They make a large growth of forage, and are also particularly valuable on account of their yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed, both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry.

Sow from April and May, 10 pounds of seed to the acre, in drills, and 1 hushel to the acre broadcast, excepting where stated otherwise.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN—The standard variety to grow both for forage and for making seed to feed to poultry and cattle.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE—This makes a thick succulent growth of forage, very nutritious and of splendid milk-producing qualities, and like sorghum, can be cut over two or three times where it is desired to cut for green forage. Also makes excellent ensilage, or can be cured same as other sorghums.

FETERITA—A non-saccharine cane, a new forage crop for the South. Similar to Kaffir Corn in general habit, but grows a little taller and produces larger heads, standing erect, white seed and early maturity.

TEOSINTE—A gigantic fodder plant, somewhat resembling corn, but with larger and broader leaves and sweeter stalks. It stools out enormously, growing a large number of stalks from each seed. It may be cut green all through the summer for cattle and horses, and also makes splendid dry fodder. Sow in May or June, two seeds in a hill, 3 to 4 feet apart each way.

Soja or Soy Beans

MAMMOTH YELLOW—There is probably twenty-five different varieties of Soy Beans but for an all purpose bean the Mammoth Yellow has proven far superior to any other variety for Southern planting. To grow for a crop of beans, they should be planted in drills three feet apart, at the rate of about half a hushel to the acre, and cultivated the same as corn.

Soy Beans are also a particularly valuable crop to plant for hogs, soil improving and forage, and they can be planted by themselves for either purpose and also in the corn rows, and the hogs turned in to feed on the beans after the corn is harvested. The Soy Beans contain more protein and fattening qualities than corn.

Velvet Beans

EARLY SPECKLED—This early speckled Velvet Bean is a variety that matures in 90 to 100 days, and can be grown in almost any part of the South. May be planted in April or May, in the drill with corn, or in rows close to the corn, preferably after a rain, and cover shallow. The cultivation of the corn does the rest. The beans will begin to mature in July and will about have finished maturing October 1st, or before frost in any section of the Southern States.

Honey Drip Cane

OSCEOLA—This new Velvet Bean has several advantages over the Early Speckled Bean. It is free from the stinging fuzz or velvet on the pods, which makes the other varieties very unpleasant to handle. It has larger beans and pods, making them less expensive to gather, and is also much earlier than most of the other beans. It is two weeks earlier than the 100-day. Commences to get ripe about September 1st, and largely ripened by September 15th; all ripe last September. Will make 25 per cent more beans than the 100-day. Blooms mostly purple.

Peanuts

Peanuts, a Fine Crop for Hogs and Hay

The growth and culture of Peanuts is too well understood by Southern farmers to be dwelt on here. We wish merely to impress the farmer of the money that is possible of heing made in the cultivation of the peanut crop. There is always a ready market for all varieties of Peanuts, and since they are successfully grown on almost every class of soil, their growth is to be encouraged. One bushel of unshelled Peanuts will plant an acre having rows 3½ feet apart.

SPANISH PEANUTS—This variety should be planted for forage and feeding purposes. Under most favorable conditions it will mature in ninety days. It is a small-podded variety, very productive, stems upright, foliage abundant and heavy; pods clustered about base of plant, usually two seeds in a pod, entirely filling pod; color of peas light brown; pods adhere well to plant in digging. This variety properly handled, will yield 60 bushels of peas and a ton of hay to the acre. This variety is also used exclusively for oil mill purposes.

TENNESSEE RED—The finest large variety grown; similar to Spanish Peanuts, but the pods are much larger and longer, well adapted to all soils. The pods usually contain from three to four nuts, which are very rich and highly flavored.

Genuine Dwarf Essex Rape

The Most Valuable of all Quick-Growing Forage Crops. Ready to Pasture Within 50 to 60 Days from Time of Planting.

The seed which we offer is the genuine Dwarf Essex Rape, carefully recleaned and graded and grown especially for Seed purposes.

More Dwarf Essex Rape Seed was sown in this and adjoining states last year than ever before. More stock was pastured and marketed and a greater interest manifested in the production of live stock.

The importance of Dwarf Essex Rape as a forage and pasture plant is recognized by hundreds of live stock raisers who depend on it every year, sowing the seeds for a succession of crops from early spring up until late winter. The greatly increased demand for this seed from breeders of hogs, poultry and other live stock indicates in a marked degree the value retained in this plant as a summer, fall and winter forage or green food crop.

One of the Cheapest Forage Crops Produced.

Rape is possibly the cheapest of all forage crops to produce. Requires only eight pounds of seed to the acre and practically the same seed bed preparation as corn. Unlike corn and many other crops, Rape requires no cultivation from the time it is seeded until it is ready to pasture. It is ready to pasture in about sixty days after seeding, one acre affording excellent forage for ten to fifteen hogs or sheep. Rape can be sown alone or in combination with other grain and grass crops. Rape sown in combination with oats makes excellent forage, the oats being drilled in at the rate of one bushel per acre and the rape seed sown broadcast at the rate of five to six pounds per acre. Another good combination and one possibly used more extensively than all others is RAPE SEED, OATS and RED CLOVER. Rape Seed five to six pounds per acre, Oats one bushel and Red Clover eight pounds per acre. Red Clover and Rape sown broadcast and the Oats drilled in. Forage crops such as Rape seed are especially desirable land coverings for the winter months when the soil is subject to washing, the firmly rooted plants adding stability to the soil as well as producing considerable revenue from land that would otherwise stand idle throughout the winter months.

Practically a Year-Round Crop

Rape is practically a year-round crop. With successive planting, Rape forage can be obtained for almost twelve months of the year. Seeding can be done from April to October. Forage will be ready in late spring, growing luxuriantly throughout summer, fall and winter months and up until early spring. Rape can be sown to good advantage at the last plowing of corn, following oats or wheat and other summer crops. Idle acres can be made to produce liberally during the winter months when no other crops are being grown and the crop pastured until spring when the land can be used for other purposes.

Price 1 lb. 35c; 5 lb. $1.25; 10 lb. $2.25, parcel post paid. Write for quotations when wanted in larger quantities.

Hints on Formation of Lawns

See that the ground is well prepared. Dig or plow grounds to the depth of 8 inches. Afterwards harrow or rake carefully, pulverize all lumps, and remove all large stones. If the soil is shallow, procure a supply of fine mold and spread over the surface to a depth of five inches. Soil may be enriched by bone meal or well-rotted manure wherever necessary, then rake level and roll the soil well to make a solid bottom. Scatter the seed evenly over the surface at the rate of 150 pounds to the acre (for Blue Grass), one pound to sixteen feet square. Rake seed in and roll, water regularly and carefully, as the soil is liable to dry out in the heat of the day, and if it does while the seed is germinating it will invariably perish. When the grass is three inches high it should be cut and rolled, and every week or so thereafter until the grass has become firm. Eradicate weeds whenever they appear, without disturbing the grass. Should bare spots appear, rake the surface and sow more seed. The roller should be used frequently during the season, and a dressing of lawn fertilizer once a year is necessary to the maintenance of a good lawn.

FERTILIZING—Nothing will give a lawn the rich, deep green velvety appearance so much admired like a liberal dressing of a good fertilizer. Our fertilizers are specially prepared with that end in view and we can strongly recommend them. They should be used at the rate of one and one-half or two pounds to 100 square feet.

WEEDS—In the South weeds in a lawn are the bane of every one's existence. Do not take the line of least resistance and immediately blame the seed or the seedsman. Grass seeds are invariably given a great deal of care and attention in order to eliminate weeds, and the seed we sell is absolutely free from all weed seed. Weed seed is in the ground, and in this country where the grass is dry so great a part of the year the winds will blow them on to the lawn. into the water that you use, and even the birds will carry them, for which there is absolutely no remedy; and if you want a lawn, you must not only expect weeds, but you must also pull them as soon as they appear.

BUCK BRAND LAWN GRASS No. 7—This is by far the best mixture of grasses offered for the purpose of quickly producing a permanent lawn. It is prepared from our own formula, and is a careful blending of varieties adapted to producing the thick growth and velvety appearance so much sought after. Each variety of grass in its composition is there for a special purpose; some for making strong fibrous roots, which take hold upon the soil and keep the turf in place, others of a creeping nature quickly fill up any bare spots which may be caused by the taller sorts dying down; varieties which are useful for their color value, and also kinds that are able to withstand the beating down of excessive rains.

Whether you want to seed a small grass plot in your yard, or a lawn of more pretentious size, you should use this grass mixture. For the convenience of customers, we put this seed up in various sized packages, from the single quart, which is sufficient to cover 250 square feet of ground, to such quantities as are required for seeding large lawns, where from five to six bushels of seed to the acre are required.

On a lawn 30x50 sow 5 lbs.; for 50x50, sow 8 lbs. A good rule is to figure 1/3 lb. for each 100 square feet. **1 lb. 60c; 5 lb. $2.75; 8 lb. $4.25, postpaid.**

Cow Peas and Field Beans

Cowpeas are especially valuable as a "catch crop" and there are millions upon millions of acres of land in the South that could be and should be planted in cowpeas every summer that lie idle or only work "half time" if we may so term it.

None who read this will dispute the very self-evident fact that a crop of cowpeas grown on land makes succeeding crops better, even if the cowpeas are cut for hay and practically all the crop removed.

Cowpeas can be planted almost any time from last frost up to August 1st. They make a fine crop to follow oats, wheat or rye, either as a single crop or mixed with sorghum for hay.

In the corn fields at "laying by" time there is nothing better than cowpeas between the rows. They take nothing from the corn, and yet they add the most expensive fertilizing elements, nitrogen, to the soil for succeeding crops.

The cowpea has been aptly termed the "clover of the South," and nowhere in this wide world do good farmers attempt to build up and improve land without clover or some similar legume crop.

The prices on Cow Peas, Field Beans, and Edible Cow Peas are constantly changing, and it is impossible to quote prices on quantities when this catalogue is printed, but in season we will quote prices promptly upon receipt of your inquiry asking for same.

WHIPPOORWILL—A favorite, early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Has brown speckled seed, which are easily gathered. Makes a good growth of vines, which can be easily cut and cured as dry forage. We recommend this where an early variety of good growth and height is desired.

THE CLAY—It is the most popular pea in the South. The plants are vigorous, usually seeding sparingly. Tall, erect, large green leaves. Pods are large and yellowish; seeds kidney shaped, medium size, cream color; medium to late in ripening.

MIXED COW-PEAS—The principal varieties in the Mixed Cow-Peas we offer are the Clay, Black, Wonderful, Whippoorwill and other Southern varieties. A great many Southern farmers prefer to sow Cow-Peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas.

NEW ERA—An early maturing variety which has proved very popular and satisfactory. Upright growing, quick to mature, and is remarkably prolific of peas. Rather small vine which cures easily, making splendid dry forage. The seed are smaller in size than the ordinary cow peas, so that it does not require as many to seed an acre—from 3/4 to 1 bushel per acre will give ample seeding.

BLACK—This is the standard variety, and the one most largely grown in this immediate section. It is very prolific, makes a fine growth, both of vine and leaves, and a good yield of peas. It is a splendid land-improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, and makes an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed.

RED RIPPER—Red-seeded; a most desirable and productive variety. Makes long running vines and a fair yield of peas. One of the medium late varieties. Very popular in sections where it is known.

GROIT—A fine, new, early maturing cow-pea, somewhat resembling New Era in appearance and size of seed, but makes a larger growth. Very highly recommended as an early-maturing, large-yielding variety.

Field Beans

WHITE MARROW—Plant in June or July, usually makes a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for market. Planted in rows 3 feet apart, dropping 2 to 3 together, a foot apart in rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage. Do not cultivate after they begin to bloom.

WHITE KIDNEY—Easily grown. Plant and cultivate same as White Marrow Beans. A good, strong growing variety. It is much used for shelling when the pods turn yellow so the beans are well developed.

WHITE NAVY—Largely grown in many sections as a commercial bean. Vines are very prolific, producing a large quantity of shelled beans per acre. Cultivate same as Marrow Beans.

MEXICAN PINTO—This is a popular bean in Mexico, and should be grown more largely here. As a table bean it is excellent, both as a dry and green shelled bean. This bean has found great favor wherever tried, especially in Texas.

Edible Cow Peas

Makes Profitable Money Crops to Plant for Sale, Either Green or Dry

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and soil-improving crops, but the dried peas are readily salable during the winter, at much higher prices than ordinary cow-peas. The dried peas of the varieties named below are largely used all through the South and in other sections of the country as table peas during the winter, and the demand for them is constantly on the increase. To make a money crop, as well as to improve the soil at the same time, these varieties are most valuable and desirable. They are also sold quite largely on our Southern market in a green state during the season, and our truckers and market-gardeners find them a very profitable crop to grow in this way.

CREAM CROWDER—This new pea is not only one of the earliest to mature, but is also one of the most prolific and best flavored table peas in our list. It is also excellent to use for a forage crop and soil improver, as it makes a large growth of vines. **Pkt. 10c; qt. 40c, postpaid.**

RICE, OR CREAM—A favorite Southern variety. One of the earliest to mature, and yields enormously of shelled peas, which are valuable for use as dried peas during the winter. They are superior in flavor to Blackeye Peas, and somewhat similar in appearance to the Gallavant, or Lady Pea, but are larger in size. Both these and the Gallavant Peas are very popular wherever grown, and they are usually readily salable at higher prices than Blackeye Peas. **Pkt. 10c; qt. 35c, postpaid.**

EXTRA EARLY BLACKEYE—These are ten days to two weeks earlier than the Large Blackeye, and a most valuable variety. They do not run as much as the Large Blackeye Pea, but grow more in bush shape and hold the peas up well off the ground, and the pods are very thick-set on the vine. This variety is particularly valuable for truckers and market-gardeners who sow Blackeye Peas to sell green on the market, and is also a specially desirable variety for late planting, as well as for early market. **Pkt. 10c; qt. 40c, postpaid.**

WHITE BROWN-EYED—A very desirable table pea and very much like our old-fashioned white black-eyed peas. **Price, Pkt. 10c; qt. 40c, postpaid.**

LARGE BLACKEYE—The Large Blackeye Peas are more prolific, better flavored, and bring a higher price than the ordinary Blackeye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Blackeye; they make a more profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter. **Pkt. 10c; qt. 30c, postpaid.**

GALLAVANT OR LADY—This is an old-fashioned pea, which is very popular in sections where it is known. The peas are small in size, of very fine flavor; superior in table qualities to the Blackeye Pea. It is very prolific, and a desirable variety to grow. It is known in some sections as "The Lady Pea." **Pkt. 10c; qt. 40c, postpaid.**

LOOK ON PAGE 61 FOR INFORMATION ON FERTILIZERS FOR CORN, COTTON AND ALL VEGETABLES.

Mixed Petunias

Buchanan's Flower Seeds

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS are printed on the packets. By following them almost any person will have fair success in the culture of flowers. While some seeds need special treatment, the following general rules will apply to all: Make the surface of the soil as fine, smooth and level as possible; do not plant when the ground is wet; cover each lot of seeds to a uniform depth, which should not be more than four or six times the diameter of the seed; press the soil firmly over the seed; plant in rows so that the starting plants can be seen easily, thin out the young plants to prevent crowding and keep entirely free from weeds. Never allow the seedlings to suffer from drought.

Flowering Plants are Classed as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials

ANNUALS are those which mature, bloom and ripen seed the first year and then perish.

BIENNIALS do not generally flower the first season, and are in perfection only the second year.

PERENNIALS flower several years in succession. May bloom the first year if sown early.

HARDY ANNUALS, BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS can be sown in the open ground early in the spring if desired, and Biennials and Perennials will not require any protection in winter. The blooming period of all classes may be greatly extended by picking off the flowers as soon as they fade.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS, BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS cannot be sown in the open ground until warm weather; they may be sown in the house, if desired, and afterward transplanted. The latter two need to be protected in winter, or carried until spring in cold frames or green houses.

In this list of flower seeds the following abbreviations are used to indicate the classification:

H. A. .....Hardy Annuals
H. H. A. .....Half-Hardy Annuals
T. A. .....Tender Annuals
H. P. .....Hardy Perennials
H. H. P. .....Half-Hardy Perennials
H. B. .....Hardy Biennials
H. H. B. .....Half-Hardy Biennials
H. C. .....Hardy Climber
G. S. .....Greenhouse Shrub

Buchanan's Spencer Sweet Peas

Sow in January, February, March or April. Cover seed 2 to 4 inches, according to depth of your trench. The soil for Sweet Peas should be rich and deep, with plenty of well rotted manure in it. Heavy soils must be well worked and fertilized some time before sowing the seed. On high and dry soils they may be sown in drills from 4 to 6 inches deep, covered with an inch or two of soil pressed firmly, and the furrow filled in as the plants grow. When the seed is well above the ground, the little plants should be thinned out so as to be at least from 2 to 4 inches apart. It is a mistake to sow too thick, but it is well to allow for seeds which may rot in the ground or be destroyed by cutworms. In low, damp soils the seed should only be planted an inch and a half or two inches deep, or they will rot during the process of germinating.

Sweet Peas

SPENCER MIXED SWEET PEAS—This special mixture of Spencer Sweet Peas is made from separate sorts, giving our customers the cream of the Spencers in all colors, including many of the latest varieties, as well as superb seedlings of exquisite colors and shades, which have not as yet been true enough to be introduced as new named sorts. The vigorous plants produce extremely large flowers, most beautifully waved and frilled on long, erect stems, an especially attractive mixture. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $2.00, parcel post paid.**

BUCK BRAND MIXTURE—This mixture has been most carefully grown from selected stock seed, and it will afford a splendid variety of blooms of improved forms and in the widest possible range of desirable colors. Many of the most pleasing and brilliant colors are included. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.00, parcel post paid.**

BLANCHE BURPEE—A pure snowy white, cannot be surpassed in productiveness. The blossoms are very large and have a fine form. **Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. $2.00, parcel post paid.**

LOVELY—A beautiful waved pink of good substance, one of our best varieties. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

FLORA NORTON—A beautiful self-colored light blue, large blossoms. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

SALOPIAN—The best pure red Grandiflora Sweet Pea with especially large wings. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

STANLEY—A deep purple of giant size and a good grower. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. $1.25, parcel post paid.**

I WILL MAIL YOU ALL THE ORDER BLANKS AND RETURN ENVELOPES YOU NEED—WRITE FOR THEM.

Comet Aster

ANTIRRHINUM (Snap Dragon)—Beautiful spikes of gaily colored flowers. They are one of the best cut flowers which can be grown from seed. While for beds or borders they are a pleasure, being in flowers all the time if placed in a sunny position. **Pkts. 5c and 10c.**

ADONIS—Aestivalis—Flos Adonis—One Foot — Pretty little plant with feathery, fresh green foliage, dotted with innumerable small blood red flowers. **Pkt. 5c.**

AGERATUM—One of the best summer-blooming plants. They are rapid growers and constant bloomers. During the hot, dry summer months their bright flowers are produced in the greatest profusion of charming blue or white flowers. **Pkt. 5c and 10.**

LITTLE GEM ALYSSUM—The finest white variety having large flowers. Very fragrant. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.**

SWEET ALYSSUM—The regular type, strong grower, free bloomer. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.**

AMARANTHUS, Mixed—H. A.—Brilliant foliage plant. Useful for bedding. **Pkt. 5c.**

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)—H. P.—Double. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

Single—Finest mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

ASTERS—This has become one of the most popular beautiful and effective garden plants, growing from 10 to 24 inches high. Sow the seed early in the spring, under glass or in pots, in the house, and transplant into rich soil. Half-hardy annual.

Giant Comet Aster—Flowers of immense size, often 6 inches across. Long, wavy, twisted petals, gracefully formed into loose yet dense globe, resembling Chrysanthemums, 12 to 16 inches in height. **Price, any of the following varieties, pkt. 10c:**

Pure White	• Light Blue
Clear Rose	Scarlet

Comet Asters, all colors, mixed.

Aster, Peony Flowered—Large and double mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

Aster, Victoria—Imbricated petals; large flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

Aster, China, Mixed—Well known, hardy variety. **Pkt. 5c.**

Improved Branching—Large flowers; excellent for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

BALLOON VINE—T. A.—A rapid growing annual climber, with white flowers and inflated seed pods which look like small balloons. Succeeds best in warm soil; 10 feet. **Pkt. 5c.**

BALSAM APPLE AND PEAR—H. A.—Ornamental climbers, with pretty foliage and flowers followed by handsome fruit; which, when ripe, burst open, exposing the bright red seeds within; 10 feet high.

Balsamina (Balsam Apple)—Pkt. 5c.

Charantia (Balsam Pear)—Pkt. 5c.

BALSAM (Lady's Slipper)—H. H. A.—2 feet. Balsams love rich soil, hot sun and plenty of water. Very fine for bedding. **Pkt. 5c.**

BELLIS (English Daisy)—H. P.—It blooms from early spring to well on in the summer. Easily raised from seed, which may be sown any time from spring till August. For best results new plants should be raised from seed each year.

Double Mixed—A fine mixture containing all colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

BRACHYCOME (Iberidifolia)—Dwarf annuals, which bloom nearly all summer. Suitable for baskets and edgings. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c.**

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)—H. A.—2 feet. Calendulas bloom all summer and thrive anywhere, especially in city gardens. The graceful, star-shaped flowers exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deep orange. Well adapted for cutting, being borne upon long stems.

Mixed—All the double sorts. **Pkt. 5c.**

CALLIOPSIS or COREOPSIS—Showy, beautiful, free-blooming plants, producing large, bright flowers of rich and charming colors throughout the entire summer. Mainly hardy annuals; 1 to 2 feet high. **Best Mixed, Pkt. 5c.**

CANARY BIRD VINE—H. A.—Grows to a height of 15 feet. Has beautiful foliage and yellow flowers. **Pkt. 5c.**

CANTERBURY BELL (Campanula Medium)—Handsome, hardy biennial of stately growth, rich color and profuse bloom. Has large bell-shaped flowers, are effective in various colors. Height 2 to 4 feet. **Pkts. 5c and 10c.**

CANDYTUFT—A dwarf annual of easiest culture; free-blooming, showy, and useful for beds, borders and edgings. Sow seeds where plants are to bloom, in rows 6 or 8 inches apart, thinning out to afford plenty of room, as they branch quite freely. Height 1 foot. **Annual Sorts, mixed. Pkt. 5c.**

CANNAS (Indian Shot)—These very attractive summer bedding plants can be grown readily from seed. The seed is extremely hard and should be soaked in warm water until swollen. Sow singly in small pots of sandy soil and set in a warm place, preferably a hotbed or sunny window. Set out in June where they are to flower.

Large-Flowering Mixed—All colors and shades. **Pkt. 5c.**

CARNATION—Although half-hardy perennials, they begin flowering in a few weeks from time of sowing. They are especially adapted for outdoor culture.

Margaret—Giant Mixed. Immense double flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

CELOSIA (Cockscomb)—H. H. A.—1 foot. Of easy culture. Thrives in light soil. Fine border plants, in bloom from midsummer until frost. When grown as large specimens they are of unrivaled beauty. For filling flower beds and borders these plants are now largely used during summer in city parks.

Tall Cockscomb—Mixed. **Pkt. 5c.**

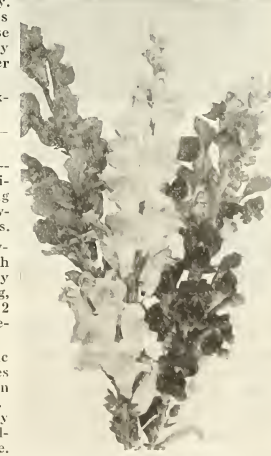
Dwarf Cockscomb—mixed. **Pkt. 5c.**

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Very showy and easily grown, producing single and double flowers of various colors.

Daisy Shasta—Flowers snowy white with yellow center; freely produced on strong, wiry stems, about 2 feet in length. Perennial. **Pkt. 10c.**

Single Mixed — Fine for cutting and makes a pretty display in the garden. **Pkt. 5c.**

Double Mixed—Many colors, red, white, yellow, pink and rose. **Pkt. 10c.**



Snap Dragon (Antirrhinum)

CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glory). Major — (Tall growing Morning Glory.) Thrives anywhere. Showy flowers in a variety of colors. Sow where plants are to bloom. Mixed. **Pkt. 5c.**

COSMOS—H. H. A.—4 to 6 feet. One of the most beautiful and useful autumn-flowering plants. The plants have strong stems and delicate feathery foliage. The pretty flowers produced from September until frost are shades of rose, red, yellow and pure white. Excellent for cutting. Seed sown outside in May will flower by September.

COSMOS, Giant—Flowers measure from 4½ to 5 inches across, petals fringed, pinked, toothed and plain, and in colors from pure white through shades of pink and red to rich dark red. Hardy annual.

Giant Crimson, Pkt. 10c.
Giant White, Pkt. 10c.
Giant Pink, Pkt. 10c.
Giant Mixed, Pkt. 10c.

CORN FLOWER—The well known hardy annual, noted for its old-fashioned flowers. Mixed, all colors; hardy annual. **Pkt. 5c.**

Canterbury Bell

COBEA SCANDENS—Cup and Saucers vine; a climber of rapid growth; valuable for covering trellises, arbors, trunks of trees, etc.; large, bell-shaped purple flowers; half-hardy perennial. **Pkt. 5c.**

WILD CUCUMBER—It will reach a height of 30 feet in one season. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white, fragrant flowers, followed by quantities of ornamental and prickly seed pods. **Pkt. 5c.**

CYPRESS VINE—H. A.—15 feet. Rapid growing climber; fine for trellis; star-like red and white flowers and feathery foliage. **Pkt. 5c.**

DAISY (Double Mixed)—A low growing spring flowering plant, a companion to the Pansy and Forget-Me-Nots. **Pkt. 10c.**

DAISY (White)—Flowers are snowy white, freely produced on long stems. **Pkt. 10c.**

DAHLIA—H. H. P.—3 to 5 feet. These grand flowers of the autumn, if the seed is sown in the early spring, will commence flowering by midsummer. Dig the tubers in fall and keep in sand in cellar.

Double Large Flowered—Pkt. 10c.

Single Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

DIANTHUS or GARDEN PINKS—A magnificent genus of plants, annuals and perennials, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation and profusion of bloom. The Chinese and Japanese varieties bloom the first season, the same as hardy annuals; height 1 foot. The hardy perennial varieties are very fragrant and of easy culture for the garden or greenhouse.

Pink, Heddewigii — Double Japan Pink; mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

Pink, China Single—Deeply fringed petals, mixed colors; hardy annual. **Pkt. 5c.**

Single and Double Annual Pinks—A blending by ourselves of all the annual varieties described above. Seed sown early will make a bed of blooming flowers by July or August. **Pkt. 5c.**

DELPHINUM (Hardy Perennial Larkspur)—Among the best plants for mixed borders. Perennial Larkspurs grow better than annual varieties; they should be planted further apart.

(Pinks (Dianthus)

Single Mixed and Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)—A hardy free-flowering annual, growing about 15 inches high and producing quantities of single, poppy-shaped blooms in shades of yellow, orange and red. Flowers over a long period. **Pkt. 5c.**

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis)—Grows to the height of 3 or 4 feet, with dense spikes of brilliantly colored flowers which are terminal and half as long as height of plant. Colors, white, lavender and rose. A valuable flower in every perennial garden; does not usually blossom until the second year. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c.**

Cosmos

BUCK BRAND ROSE COLLECTION—12 Roses, 4 Colors, 3 Red, 3 Pink, 3 White, 3 Yellow, $1.50, postpaid.

Double Dahlia

FORGET-ME-NOT—A pretty little old-fashioned perennial, producing its flowers in early summer. Quite hardy once it is established. **Pkt. 5c.**

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru)—A handsome, free-flowering plant. They open their blossoms about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, hence their name. Hardy annuals; mixed varieties. **Pkt. 5c.**

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—H. A.—Remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers. Continuing in bloom from early summer till November; excellent for beds, borders or for cutting; should be sown where they are to bloom; 1½ feet. Fine colors, mixed. **Pkt. 5c.**

GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena)—Mixed colors; a desirable everlasting, valued for its handsome, globular heads of flowers which can be dried and used in winter bouquets. Pkt. 5c.

GODETIA—Sow in the open ground in the early spring. They are profuse and constant bloomers, and their delicate tints of crimson, rose-pink and white make them very attractive when in full bloom. Half dwarf varieties mixed. **Pkt. 5c.**

GOURDS—A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped and colored fruit. Being of rapid growth they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Tender annual; 10 to 20 feet high. **Pkt. 5c.**

Nest Egg Gourd—Pkt. 5c.
Dipper Gourd—Pkt. 5c.
Orange Gourd—Pkt. 5c.
Dish Rag or Luffa—Pkt. 5c.
Ornamental Gourd—Pkt. 5c.
Calabash Pipe Gourd—Pkt. 10c. Sugar Trough—Pkt. 5c.
Gourds—Small, ornamental sorts; mixed. **Pkt. 5c.**

HYACINTH, or JACK BEAN—A rapid growing annual climber; mixed; all colors. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower)—H. A.—3 to 6 feet. The state flower of Kansas. Of easiest culture. Suitable for backgrounds, screens and to plant among shrubbery. In bloom from June until frost.

Multiflorus—Forms a dwarf plant. Each branch carries double golden yellow flowers. **Pkt. 5c.**

HELIOTROPE—Always popular on account of its delightful fragrance. The seed is rather slow in starting and had best be sown in boxes or in a hotbed. While it is a perennial, it will not stand any frost and is therefore started afresh each year, unless one cares to remove the plants to the house before frost comes. Can be started from cuttings.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 10c.

HOLLYHOCK (Double, Mixed Colors)—Our seeds have been saved from the finest and largest double flowers only, and will produce flowers extremely double and in the best, brightest and most charming colors. Sow in April, May or June for next year's blooming. **Pkt. 10c.**

Hollyhock, Double, White — Purest white; double flowers. Hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c.**

Hollyhock, Double, Red—Finest scarlet and red. Hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c.**

HUMULUS (Japanese Hop Plant)—H. A.—Climber; 12 feet. Grows very rapidly. Has dense leaves; is valuable for covering trellis or porch. **Pkt. 5c.**

HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower)—Bright, attractive summer blooming annual, of free growth, producing in abundance large double red, white, yellow flowers. Mammoth mixed. **Pkt. 5c.**

ICE PLANT—A simple trailing plant. Covered with watery vesicles resembling pieces of ice. Suitable for hanging baskets. **Pkt. 10c.**

JOB'S TEARS—A.—2 feet. Broad corn-like leaves and hardy, shiny seeds. **Pkt. 5c.**

KOCHIA (Tricophila)—H. H. A.—2 to 3 feet. Makes a pyramidal-shaped, cypress-like bush with feathery light green foliage, deepening until it becomes a lovely crimson hue about September. Excellent for hedges along garden walks. **Pkt. 5c.**

LOBELIA—Lobelias require rich soil and plenty of water. The annual varieties, 4 to 6 inches, are extensively used for edging, baskets and urns. Mixed. **Pkt. 5c.**

LINUM—A most persistent bloomer, producing scarlet flowers about the size of a quarter. **Pkt. 5c.**

MARIGOLD (Tagetes)—H. H. A.—2 to 3 feet. Blooms continuously all summer. They succeed best in a light soil exposed to the sun. A fine garden plant.

Double African Varieties—The African Marigolds produce very large flowers on tall stems. Plant in borders or among shrubbery. All shades of yellow. **Pkt. 5c.**

French Dwarf Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

MIGNONETTE (Sweet) — H. A.—12 to 18 inches. If successive sowings are made, its fragrant, modest-colored flowers may be gathered outdoors until November. Sow in pats or boxes under glass in February or March, and thin or pot off the seedlings to make good plants for bedding out in April. Sow outdoors in rows about April 1, and again regularly at intervals of about three weeks till August. **Pkt. 5c.**

Mignonette

MIGNONETTE (Matchett Perfection Bismarck)—The red flowers are larger than those of other sorts. The spikes are very dense. Its foliage is crinkled while its odor is delicious. **Pkt. 5c.**

MOON FLOWERS—Tall growing annual climber, related to the family of Morning Glories; have dense foliage; they are useful to cover trellis work, verandas, etc. Plant seeds out of doors when warm weather sets in. Soak them first.

White Hybrid—Its large white flowers expand in the evening and remain open until the following day. **Pkt. 10c.**

Nasturtium

NASTURTIUMS—No other annual will produce such a lavish profusion for so long a time with the same outlay of time and labor. The maximum of bloom is produced in thin soils, and never flags through the hottest weather.

Nasturtiums, Tall Mixed—A brilliant, effective mixture. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. $1.50, parcel post paid.**

Dwarf Mixed—In this will be found varieties of both light and dark colored foliage. **Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. $2.00, parcel post paid.**

NIGELLA (Love in a Mist)—H. A.—A compact free-flowering plant, with finely cut foliage, curious looking flowers and seedpods; of easy culture. A lovely variety with cornflower-blue blossoms; splendid for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

PORTULACA—Select the hottest, sunniest place for this little plant. Sometimes called "Rose Moss." Forms masses of delicate green foliage covered with bright colored flowers somewhat resembling small roses.

Portulaca, Fine Single, Mixed—A great variety, mixed; tender annual. **Pkt. 5c.**

Portulaca, Double, Mixed—A large proportion will come very double; tender annual. **Pkt. 10c.**

PANSIES—Pansies thrive best in a cool, moist but well-drained soil, enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure or fine-ground bone. Seeds sown in spring in a partially shaded situation will produce fine plants for autumn flowering. The finest blooms are to be obtained, however, by sowing in July or August, giving the plants protection during winter, when they will bloom profusely in the spring and summer.

Pansy, Giant Trimardeau—A beautiful class; compact growers, with enormous flowers; finest mixed. **Pkt. 15c.**

Buck Brand, Mixed—This includes not only seeds of Giant Pansies, but also those of several new large-flowered sorts, with highly colored blooms. **Pkt. 10c.**

Choice Mixed—A good mixture in proper proportion of colors and varieties. **Pkt. 5c.**

PHLOX DRUMMONDI, Mixed (Flame Flower)—The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds. From June to October they maintain an endless display of brilliant and varied-colored flowers. The plants grow about one foot high. Sow in the open ground about May. **Pkt. 5c.**

Phlox, Fireball—Scarlet, superb when in full bloom; hardy annual. **Pkt. 10c.**

Phlox, Snowball—Purest white flowers; hardy annual. **Pkt. 10c.**

PETUNIAS—H. H. A.—6 inches. From early summer to late fall they are loaded with flowers; heat, rain or drouth do not affect them. The bedding sorts can be sown in the open ground in May and will be in bloom by midsummer.

Petunia, Giants of California—A large-flowering strain with fringed and ruffled flowers of rich velvety colors and deep yellow throats. **Pkt. 15c.**

Petunia (Mixed Colors)—The regular type of Petunias in assorted colors. **Pkt. 5c.**

POPPIES (Papaver)—H. A.—2 to 3 feet. Annual sorts should be sown in a loamy soil where they are to bloom, as they do not take kindly to transplanting.

Poppy, Oriental, Mixed—Grand, large double flowers, in every color; magnificent in form. **Pkt. 10c.**

Poppy—Shirley mixed. This magnificent strain of Poppy, with its delicate shades, ranging from a pure glistening white through the shades of pink and rose to the brightest scarlet and carmine-red. The darker shades frequently being margined with white. Some of the petals are of silky texture, others look like tissue paper. **Pkt. 5c.**

Tulip Poppy—Dazzling scarlet flowers, 3 inches across, resembling the Gessneriana Tulip. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

Poppy, Peony Flowered—Enormous size; perfectly double; always admired; mixed; annual. **Pkt. 5c.**

Poppy, Carnation—Double; mixed; superb; from many varieties; 2 feet; annual. **Pkt. 5c.**

RICINUS (Castor Bean)—H. H. A.—6 to 10 feet. Ornamental plants with palm-like foliage and showy fruits. Fine for center plants in beds of Cannas, etc., giving to the garden magnificent sub-tropical effects; even a single plant forms a pyramid of leaves.

Ricinus—Finest mixed. **Pkt. 5c.**

SWEET WILLIAM—Old-time hardy perennials with dense heads of many colored flowers. Very showy and satisfactory. Easily grown.

Sweet William, Single—Handsome colored flowers; mixed; hardy perennial. **Pkt. 5c.**

Sweet William, Double—Finest double flowers; hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c.**

Pansies

Live Plants

I ship many thousands of live plants every year to all the Southern States.

I handle orders from 1 dozen to 100,000—know how to pack so they will reach you in good condition. See pages 29, 30, 31 and 32 for more information on how we handle Live Plants.

BUCK BRAND ROSE COLLECTION—12 Roses, 4 Colors, 3 Red, 3 Pink, 3 White, 3 Yellow, $1.50, postpaid.

SALVIA SPLENDENS—(Scarlet Sage) — These handsome bedding plants, of which there are a number of different strains, produce large, long spikes of flowers well thrown up above the foliage. A hedge or bed of Salvias is a blaze of color during late summer and fall. **Pkt. 15c.**

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue)—H. A.—This is one of the greatest favorites among annuals, partly because of its easy culture, but principally for its beautiful, almost orchid-like flowers, which it produces from early summer until late fall. Seed should be sown early in spring in a hotbed or window and transplanted when weather is settled, or directly out of doors after danger of frost. Finest mixed; all colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

SCARLET RUNNER VINE—Annual; 15 feet. This bean produces a rapid growing vine and makes clusters of showy searlet bloom. **Pkt. 5c.**

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly or Fringed Flower)—This is one of the airiest and daintiest flowers imaginable, especially adapted to bordering beds of taller flowers and those of a heavier growth. A splendid mixture of the regular type. **Pkt. 5c.**

Double Poppy

SENSITIVE PLANT—One of the most remarkable and interesting plants in cultivation; the leaves, when touched, instantly fold up. **Pkt. 5c.**

SWEET ROCKET—Grows 2 to 3 feet high, bears spikes of showy fragrant flowers, all colors, mixed; hardy perennial. **Pkt. 5c.**

STOCKS (Gilliflower)—Stocks are hardy annuals, indispensable in every garden. There are both summer and winter blooming varieties. For either bedding or pot culture they are desirable. Average height of plants 1½ feet.

Dwarf Ten Weeks—Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

Giant Perfection (Cut-and-Come-Again)—Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

THUMBERGIA (Black-eyed Susan)—H. A.—Beautiful, rapid growing annual climbers, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively in hanging baskets, vases, low fences, etc., very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes; mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c.**

VERBENA—Hybrid Mammoth. This Verbena produces magnificent flowers in a wide range of colors. The blooms are frequently larger than a silver quarter. The colors are rich and varied, embracing all the bright shades. **Pkt. 10c.**

Verbena—Choice mixed; embraces all colors. **Pkt. 5c.**

Verbena—Deep purple. **Pkt. 10c.**

Verbena—Bright crimson. **Pkt. 10c.**

Verbena—Pure white. **Pkt. 10c.**

WALLFLOWER—Very conspicuous in beds or borders, and are very useful in making boquets. They are deliciously fragrant; single, mixed; half-hardy perennial. **Pkt. 5c.**

ZINNIA—A half-hardy annual, growing from 1 to 2 feet high. The colors are in great variety and very bright. Probably no flower has such an assortment of shades, tints and colors, and no bedding plant is more effective for a brilliant show. Sow in boxes early and transplant.

Zinnia (Choice Double Mixed)—A fine mixture of colors. The petals are curled and the flowers large and attractive. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.**

Zinnia—Double orange. **Pkt. 10c.**

Zinnia (Fancy Large Flowering Mixed)—A magnificent form of this most useful annual, with a wonderful range of brilliant colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

Zinnia—Fancy large white. **Pkt. 10c.**

Zinnia—Fancy deep purple. **Pkt. 10c.**

Zinnia—Fancy bright pink. **Pkt. 10c.**

Zinnia—Fancy deep crimson. **Pkt. 10c.**

Zinnia—Fancy clear yellow. **Pkt. 10c.**

Zinnia—Curled and crested. **Pkt. 10c.**

Zinnias

Ten Reasons Why Every School Child Should Have a Garden

1—The child's garden makes the family living more economical.
2—The child's idle time is turned into earning.
3—Many school children are in the psychological period where gardening as play forms regular habits of work.
4—The child's garden usually puts idle land to work.
5—The child's garden teaches the value of money and good business habits.
6—Gardening is the best kind of nature study.
7—Every child's garden makes some back yard or vacant lot better looking and more healthful.
8—Interest in a garden keeps children from truancy and perhaps from juvenile court offenses.
9—Child gardeners develop civic pride and civic beauty and become good citizens.
10—Many a child will be able to attend school longer because the saving on living cost to its family through garden products will keep it in school.

I WILL MAIL YOU ALL THE ORDER BLANKS AND RETURN ENVELOPES YOU NEED—WRITE FOR THEM.

BUCHANAN'S

IMPORTED FLOWERING BULBS FOR SPRING AND AUTUMN PLANTING

BUCK BRAND SEEDS FEEDS

Gladiolus

Gladiolus

Within recent years American hybridizers have produced some of the very best Gladiolus, being noted for their strong, free growth, free-flowering qualities, purity of color and their ability to produce satisfactory results in our climate even under the most ordinary conditions, and whether wanted for show in the garden or for cutting, the sorts offered under this head now hold the premier place in their respective colors, and are offered at prices so reasonable, considering their high grade, that they should be planted in quantity wherever summer flowers are wanted.

America—Conceded to be one of the finest varieties for cutting or bedding ever sent out; color a beautiful soft flesh-pink; orchid-like in its coloring and texture. **Each 10c; doz. 75c, postpaid.**

Mrs. Francis King—A striking shade of light scarlet or flame color; one of the most effective. **Each 10c; doz. 75c, postpaid.**

Augusta—Lovely white with blue anthers. **Each 10c; doz. 75c, postpaid.**

Baron Hulot—Rich deep violet blue. **Each 15c; doz. $1.00, postpaid.**

Peonies

They have become indispensable in every garden. They are all hardy and admirably suited to our Southern climate, growing in almost all situations, and even flourishing under shade trees.

Red, Pink, White—Each 35c; parcel post paid. By express, each 25c; doz. $2.50.

Tube Rose

Armstrong Ever-Blooming—Each 10c; doz. 50c, postpaid.

Cannas

No other bedding plant will give the same uniform good results in our varied and trying climate. They do well in all sections of the country and stand pre-eminently at the head of the list, succeeding in any sunny position in any kind of soil, but responding quickly to liberal treatment. For best results the beds should be spaded two feet deep and a generous amount of well-decayed manure of any kind thoroughly incorporated, and at all times supplying water freely. For best effect plant in large masses of one color, setting out the plants 2 feet apart.

Madam Crosby—Red, with gold border; 4 feet.
Mrs. Alfred Conrad—Salmon pink; 4 feet.
King Humbert—Orange scarlet with bronze leaf; 4 feet.
Each 15c; doz. $1.25, postpaid.

Dahlias

Spade or plow the ground to a depth of about 8 inches. As a fertilizer use either well-rotted Stable Manure or better still, Sheep Manure, which should be well mixed with the soil. When the soil is properly prepared, dig a hole, 6 inches deep, in which to plant the Dahlias. The bulbs should be LAID DOWN FLAT and covered to depth of 4 inches. Every Dahlia should have from 2½ to 3 feet space and at least 4 feet between the rows.

Double Pink	Double White
Double Yellow	Double Scarlet
Double Purple	Double Striped

Price, any shade, each 25c; doz. $2.00, parcel post paid. By express, each 20c; doz. $1.50.

SUPERB NAMED VARIETIES

Cactus Dahlias

Etenard De Lyon—The flowers are of a hybrid cactus type, distinct in shade from all others, fully 6 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep; color royal purple. **Each $1.00, postpaid.**
John Wannamaker—One of the largest and most handsome of Dahlias, being an exquisite shade of orchid pink. **Each 50c; doz. $4.50, postpaid.**
Kalif—A truly majestic flower, frequently measuring over 9 inches in diameter, of perfect cactus form, in color a pure scarlet. **Each $1.00, postpaid.**

Decorative Dahlias

Hortulanus Fiet—A colossal flower of the most delicate shade of shrimp pink. **Each $1.00, postpaid.**
Hortulanus Witte—A very large free-flowering pure white. **Each 60c; doz. $6.00, postpaid.**
Delice—The most popular pink variety, a glowing rose pink. **Each 40c; doz. $4.00, postpaid.**

Show Dahlias

American Beauty—Brilliant crimson red with French-purple suffusion. **Each 60c; doz. $6.00, postpaid.**
Dreers White—In color a pure glistening white; in freedom of flowering it is not surpassed by any. **Each 60c, postpaid.**
Stradella—Beautiful deep purple crimson; exceptionally free-flowering. **Each 35c, postpaid.**

About 100 varieties can be supplied by our grower here in Memphis and if there is any variety not listed that you desire we can probably furnish it. We regret that limited space will not allow listing all varieties.

Caladium Bulbs

Caladium Esculentum (Elephant's Ears)—Effective as a single plant on a lawn or in groups; also useful for decorative effect near streams or ponds. **Large bulbs, by parcel post, each 25c; doz. $2.50. By express, not prepaid, each 20c; doz. $2.00.**

WE WILL ISSUE A COMPLETE PRICE LIST OF BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING ABOUT SEPT. 1st—ASK FOR IT.

BUCHANAN'S

SELECTED AND OFFICIALLY INSPECTED FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS

BUCK BRAND SEEDS FEEDS W. A. BUCHANAN MEMPHIS

Fruit and Shade Trees, Berries, Grape Vines and Shrubs

IMPORTANT.—Unpack and examine all packages on arrival, and if roots are dry, give a good soaking with water. Never let trees lie about with their roots exposed to the air. If several have to be planted, open a trench and "heel in" the roots, and then plant at your leisure.

Our booklet giving directions for planting and spraying trees is free to customers. Write for a copy today.

No orders accepted unless they amount to $1.00 or more.

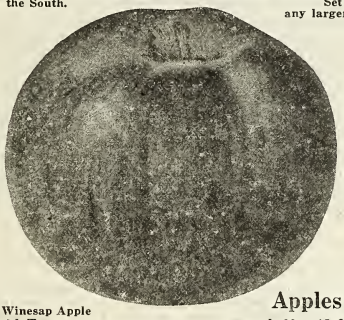
Terms are strictly cash, F. O. B. Memphis. We do not send out trees or plants C. O. D. under any conditions.

At prices given, all Trees and Plants must go by express at purchaser's expense, excepting where noted otherwise.

Orders for trees will be filled as soon as weather permits. It usually requires eight to ten days to get the stock from our nursery. Remember, we will give your order attention at the earliest possible moment.

Our trees are first class, superior to any stock that has been raised in this section. We represent one of the largest and most reliable nurseries in the South.

Set out small trees. They are more certain to grow and will bear fruit just as early as any larger or older tree. It is a mistake to reset any tree older than three years.



Winesap Apple

Apples

2-year-old Trees .....each 60c; 12 for $6.00
3-year-old Trees .....each 75c; 12 for 9.00

SUMMER VARIETIES

Early Colton—Yellowish white; ripens in July.
Duchess of Oldenburg—Yellow; striped red; ripens in July.
Early Harvest—Fine yellow; ripens in June.
Family—Yellowish, with crimson; ripens in July.
Horse—Large, yellow, fine for cooking; ripens in August.
May Pippin—Greenish yellow; ripens in May and June.
Red Astrachan—Greenish, covered crimson; ripens in June.
Red June—Dark crimson, fine grain, moderately juicy.
Summer Queen—Flesh yellow, firm, rich; ripens in May.
Yellow Transparent—Large, clear, yellow, juicy.

FALL VARIETIES

Bachelor—Large, agreeable flavor; ripens in November.
Bell Flower—Oblong, fine rich yellow, juicy, acid.
Fall Pippin—Large, yellow; ripens in September.
Gloria Mundi—One of the largest apples; ripens in September.
Maiden's Blush—Large, pale yellow; ripens in September.
Rome Beauty—Large, red, white flesh.
Yates' Mammoth—Richly striped; ripens in November.

WINTER VARIETIES

Arkansas Beauty—Large, bright red; succeeds well.
Arkansas Black—Large, dark crimson, flesh yellow.
Ben Davis—Large, greenish yellow, striped with red.
Black Twig—Resembles the Wine Sap, except that it is from one-third to one-half larger.
Grimes' Golden—Golden yellow, crisp, tender, juicy.
Jonathan—Large size; rich color, handsome variety.
Kentucky Streak—Large, handsome, flesh white.
Kinnard's Choice—Medium, flesh crisp, highly flavored.
Shockley—Waxen yellow, with crimson cheek.
Wine Sap—Rich, dark red, flesh fine, creamy yellow.

Crab Apples

Each .....60c; doz. $6.00
Golden Beauty Red Siberian Yellow Siberian

Apricots

Strong 2-year-old Trees .....each 80c; doz. $9.00
Early Golden—Small, pale orange, juicy and sweet.
Moorepark—Medium size, good keeper.
Russian—Of best quality, ripens early; very productive.

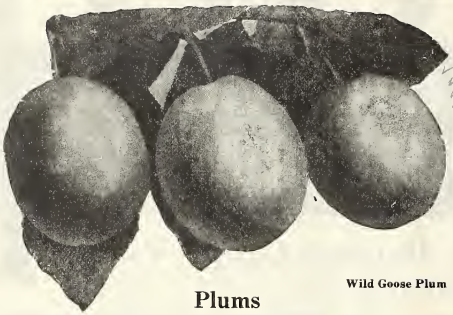
Cherries

2-year-old Trees .....each $ .80; doz. $9.00
Black Tartarian—Black, juicy; ripens last of June.
Early Richmond—Fine, very early; ripens in May.
Governor Wood—Very large; ripens last of May.
Late Duke—Light red; ripens last of June.
May Duke—Large, dark red; ripens in May.
Wright's Early—A native variety; ripens early.
Wright's Mammoth—Vigorous grower, fruit large.

Cherries

Rocky Mountain Cherry

Rocky Mountain Cherry—A fruit for all people and all sections. One of the greatest novelties in the fruit line ever introduced. It bears every year and is as prolific as a currant bush. Sixteen quarts have been picked from a 3-year-old tree. Grows to a height of 4 feet and has never been affected by insects, black knot or other disease. The fruit is a rich red and changes to almost black when ripe, of good size, fine flavor and unsurpassed for preserves or eating. Price, trees 18 inches high, each 50c; 6 for $2.75. By parcel post, each 75c.



Wild Goose Plum

Plums

2-year-old Trees .....each $ .80; 12 for $9.00
3-year-old Trees .....each 1.00; 12 for 11.00

Abundance—Large, sweet, juicy; very early, bright red.
Burbank—Large, clear, cherry red, very sweet.
Damson—Bluish purple, fine for cooking; ripens in August.
Red June—Purplish red, flesh yellow, solid, juicy.
Wild Goose—Very large and fine; ripens in June.
Wickson—Purple red, firm, sweet and juicy.

Quinces

Strong 2-year-old Trees .....each $1.00; 12 for $11.00

Champion—Large and handsome; tender and rich in flavor.
Orange—Large, round, golden yellow; very fine.
Rea's Mammoth—An improvement upon the Orange; much larger.

Peaches

2-year-old Trees .....each $ .60; 12 for $6.00
3-year-old Trees .....each .75; 12 for 8.00

CLINGSTONES

Chinese Cling—Creamy white; ripens July 15.
Fitzhugh Lee—Creamy white, crimson blush; July.
Heath Cling—Pale yellow, fine; ripens September.
Indian Blood—Large, dark crimson; ripens August.
Lemon Cling—Deep yellow; ripens end of July.
Levy's Late—A fine, large late variety; ripens October.
Morris October—One of the best; ripens October 1.
Nix Late—A large, late clingstone from Georgia.
Old Mixon Cling—Yellowish white; ripens August.
Sneed, or Peeble's—Creamy white, half cling; ripens June.
Stonewall Jackson—Very fine; ripens July 15.
White English Cling—Very large, creamy white, with blush on sunny side, flesh very juicy; ripens August.

FREESTONES

Admiral Dewey—Orange yellow, crimson cheek; June 15.
Belle of Georgia—Large white; ripens July 20.
Carmen—Freestone; ripens in June; large.
Champion—Immense size, white, red cheek; August.
Coleman's Choice—Freestone, large yellow; ripens July.
Crawford's Early—Yellow, juicy; ripens August.
Crawford's Late—Finest quality; ripens August 20.
Early Rivers—White, pink cheek; ripens July.
Ensley—Crimson yellow; ripens August 15.
Early Tillotson—White covered, red cheek; July 25.
Elberta—Flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; ripens August 1.
Greensboro—An early variety, large white; ripens June 15.
Globe—Fine yellow; ripens October.
Heath Free—Very tender, juicy and melting; September.
Matthews' Beauty—Large yellow peach; August.
Mountain Rose—White, splashed carmine; ripens July 1.
Old Mixon Free—Yellowish white; ripens August 15.
Piquet's Late—Flesh yellow, sweet; ripens September.
Stump the World—Large, white, fine; ripens August 15.
Susquehanna—Fine canner; ripens July 30.
Triumph—Yellow; ripens June 1 to 15.
Wonderful—Handsome, productive; ripens October 10.
Yellow St. John—Golden yellow; ripens June 20.

Standard Pears

2-year-old Trees .....each $ .80; 12 for $9.00
3-year-old Trees .....each 1.00; 12 for 11.00

Bartlett—Yellow, faint blush; ripens in August.
Clapp's Favorite—Resembles Bartlett; ripens in August.
Duchess D'Angouleme—Very large; ripens in October.
Flemish Beauty—Large, sweet; ripens in August.
Garber—Larger than Keiffer; beautiful yellow.
Koonce—Of large size and of good form and color.
Keiffer—Golden yellow, tinged with red on one side, remarkably free from blight; ripens in September.
LeConte—Large, of fair quality; ripens in August.

Japan Persimmons

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly adapted to the Cotton Belt. The fruit varies in color and shape. We offer two of the best kinds, well adapted to this latitude, in four distinct sorts. **Price, 2 to 4 feet, each $1.00; 12 for $11.00.**

Strawberries

Plant in February, March, April and November on good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Set in rows 3½ feet apart, 15 inches in rows, for field culture; 15 inches each way for garden. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the fall and uncover early in the spring. Remove mulch after fruiting and spade in a light dressing of manure.

New Strawberry, Lady Corneille—A wonderful new strawberry from Louisiana, ripens with Klondyke, but continues in bearing longer; berries large, rich, glossy red, slightly long, uniform in size and shape; rich, juicy, sweet and delicious. The plant is vigorous, with dark green glossy leaves, and stands drouth better than any other variety. Lady Corneille is a better berry than Klondyke for shipping, being larger, darker in color, and carries well in transit. Flowers perfect, therefore will produce crop when planted alone. **Price, by express, 25 for 50c; 100 for $1.50; 500 for $5.00; 1000 for $9.00. By parcel post, 25 for 60c; 100 for $1.75; 500 for $5.50.**

Klondyke Strawberry—A Southern berry, one of the best; color dark red, and good size. Flowers perfect. **Price, by express, 25 for 50c; 100 for $1.50; 500 for $5.00; 1000 for $9.00. By parcel post, 25 for 60c; 100 for $1.75; 500 for $5.50.**

Brandywine—Largest, most brilliantly colored and most strikingly beautiful of all berries. It is truly glorious. Very early, right on the heels of Excelsior. King of markets wherever it shows itself. **Price, by express, 25 for 50c; 100 for $1.50; 500 for $5.00; 1000 for $9.00. By parcel post, 25 for 60c; 100 for $1.75; 500 for $5.50.**

Grandy Strawberry—The best late variety; produces large, even, dark crimson fruit; a splendid shipper. **Price, by express, 25 for 50c; 100 for $1.50; 500 for $5.00; 1000 for $9.00. By parcel post, 25 for 60c; 100 for $1.75; 500 for $5.50.**

Aroma Strawberry—Very large, late maturing, berries solid, deep red, uniform in size; does well in this section. Perfect blooming. **Price, by express, 25 for 50c; 100 for $1.50; 500 for $5.00; 1000 for $9.00. By parcel post, 25 for 60c; 100 for $1.70; 500 for $5.50.**

Lady Thompson Strawberry—Well known standard variety for home use; fruits large, slightly pointed, light red, but very sweet; perfect blooming. **Price, by express, 25 for 60c; 100 for $1.50; 500 for $5.00; 1000 for $9.00. By parcel post, 25 for 40c; 100 for $1.75; 500 for $5.50.**

Excelsior—A standard extra early variety that succeeds everywhere. Firm, brilliantly colored. Fine table berry when perfectly ripe. **Price, by express, 25 for 50c; 100 for $1 50; 500 for $5.00; 1000 for $9.00. By parcel post, 25 for 60c; 100 for $1.75; 500 for $5.50.**

Superb Everbearing—A new species, different from the ordinary strawberry, in that they bear in the fall. Many persons have the impression that the fall, or Everbearing strawberries, are difficult to grow successfully. This is an error; their culture is almost as simple as the ordinary kinds. For full crops in autumn, it is best to remove all blossoms until about the first or middle of July. In all other respects they should be given the same treatment as other varieties of strawberries. **Price, Superb Everbearing, as follows: By express, 25 for 75c; 100 for $2.25; 500 for $10.00. By parcel post, 25 for 85c; 100 for $2.45; 500 for $10.50.**

Blackberries

Plant in good soil, in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, and 3 to 4 feet apart in the row. After the fruiting season, or in early spring, cut out all the dead wood. Blackberries should be planted early, before the buds start. A good top dressing of stable manure, applied annually, will be conducive to large crops. Keep the ground clean.

Himalaya Giant—A mammoth late blackberry, coming after the other berries are gone, ripens over a period of several weeks, making it especially desirable for family use. Fruit large, fine quality. **Price, by express, each 15c; 6 for 75c; 12 for $1.00. By parcel post, each 25c; 6 for 90c; 12 for $1.25.**

Eldorado—Fruit large, roundish conical, rich glossy black; firm, juicy, sweet and excellent. **Price, by express, each 15c; 6 for 65c; 12 for $1.00; 100 for $5.00. By parcel post, each 25c; 6 for 90c; 12 for $1.15.**

Early Harvest—The earliest good blackberry, fruits well, of excellent quality. **Price, by express, each 10c; 6 for 60c; 12 for $1.00; 100 for $5.00. By parcel post, each 15c; 6 for 75c; 12 for $1.15.**

Blackberries

Raspberries

Plant in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, 2 to 4 feet in the row. Cut the tops off within a few inches of the ground when planted. After the fruit season, cut out all the old wood which bore the last crop of fruit. Pinch the vigorous young shoots several times during the summer. They will then grow stout enough to stand without staking.

Cumberland—The largest black raspberry grown; immensely productive; quality fine; ripens very early. **Price, by express, each 15c; 12 for $1.25; 100 for $7.00. By parcel post, each 25c; 6 for 75c; 12 for $1.25.**

St. Regis Everbearing—One of the greatest raspberries ever introduced. Plants of the St. Regis put out in the fall or early April gave ripe berries on the 20th of June. For four weeks thereafter the yield was heavy and the canes continued to produce ripe fruit without intermission until late October. The berries were large and beautiful, firm and full flavored, to the very last. The St. Regis is the only raspberry, as far as known, that is practically sure to produce a crop of fruit the season planted. **Price, by express, each 20c; 12 for $1.75; 25 for $2.25. By parcel post, each 35c; 6 for 90c; 12 for $1.75; 25 for $3.00.**

Cuthbert—Fruit large, red, of excellent quality, yield very prolific; ripens middle of May, and continues for several weeks. **Price, by express, each 15c; 12 for $1.25; 100 for $7.00; By parcel post, each 25c; 12 for $1.75.**

Gregg—Blackcap; very productive, large size, firm, black. **Price, by express, each 15c; 12 for $1.25; 100 for $7.00. By parcel post, each 25c; 12 for $1.50.**

Dewberries

Lucretia Dewberry—The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any blackebrry, and of unequaled excellence; soft, sweet and luscious throughout; of brighest glossy black color. **Price, by express, each 15c; 12 for $1.25; 100 for $9.00. By parcel post, each 25c; 12 for $1.25.**

Gooseberries

Downing—Large, pale green berries. **Price, by express, each 25c; 12 for $1.75; 100 for $14.00. By parcel post, each 35c; 12 for $2.00.**

Mulberries

Price .....each $1.00; 12 for $11.00

Hick's Everbearing—Produces immense crops; splendid for poultry and hogs.

Currants

Fay's Prolific—One of the most prolific, of excellent quality. **Price, by express, each 25c; 12 for $1.75; 100 for $14.00. By parcel post, each 35c; 12 for $2.00.**

Nectarines

Strong 2-year-old trees .....each 75c; 12 for $8.50

Fig Bushes

Price, either variety, 1-year trees.....each 80c; 12 for $9.00

Brown Turkey—Medium size, very sweet, prolific, hardy.

Celestial—Very large, violet, good and productive.

Lemon—A beautiful lemon-colored fig, very sweet.

Privet Hedge Plants

California Privet—The great hedging plant. Remarkable for the beauty of its evergreen foliage and strong, regular, symmetrical growth. The foliage is dark green, very glossy and wax-like; hardy everywhere. Remove the unsightly fence and increase the value of your property by planting a California Privet hedge. Does well in all situations and under all conditions.

Price, by express only—

1-year plants, 12 to 15 inches	.25	$1.35;	100	$4.00
1-year plants, 18 to 24 inches	.25	1.50;	100	5.00
2-year plants, 30 to 36 inches	.25	2.00;	100	7.00

Amoor Privet—Retains its color remarkably well in the winter. Is quite hardy and makes a fine hedge.

Price, by express only—

1-year plants, 12 to 15 inches	.25	$1.50;	100	$5.00
1-year plants, 18 to 24 inches	.25	2.00;	100	7.00
2-year plants, 30 to 36 inches	.25	2.50;	100	8.00

Shade Trees

Price, trees 5 to 6 feet 75c; 8 to 10 feet $1.00 each.

American Linden	Carolina Poplar	Catalpa Speciosa
China Umbrella	Water Oak	Weeping Willow
Silver Leaf Maple	Red Elm	Norway Maple
Lombardy Poplar	Judas or Red Bud	Sugar or Rock Maple

Hardy Shrubs

	2-yr. plants.	doz.
Althea, in 10 colors, each, Rose or Sharon	$ .50	$6.00
Calycanthus, sweet shrub, clove or allspice	.50	5.00
Crepe Myrtle, crimson	.35	3.50
Deutzia, assorted colors	.35	3.50
Forsythia, Golden Bell	.40	5.00
Japan Quince	.40	5.00
Lilac, Purple	.40	5.00
Philadelphus, Syringa	.35	3.50
Snowball Shrub	.75	7.00
Spirea, assorted	.35	4.00
Wiegela, assorted	.40	4.00

Shrubs at Wholesale—Parties wanting any of the above varieties in lots of 50 or 100, we quote same at $25.00 per 100, all full 2-year plants.

Grapes

Strong 2-year-old vines .....each 35c; doz. $3.50

By parcel post .....each 50c; 6 for $2.00

Brighton—Large, coppery red; best quality.

Campbell's Early—Large, compact, black berry.

Concord—Large, black, juicy; sweet when ripe.

Delaware—Bunches small and compact; light red.

Early Ohio—The earliest black grape; bunches large.

Lutie—Very early, large red; free from rot.

Moore's Early—Large, black, earlier than Concord; fine.

Niagara—Berries large, sweet, greenish white.

Worden—Concord type, large in bunch and berry.

SCUPPERNONG GRAPES

Bunches seldom ever composed of more than 8 or 10 berries; berries round, of a bronze color, when full ripe; vine is free from all disease and attacks of insects.

1-year, each $1.00; doz. $11.00. 2-year, each $1.50; doz. $13.50. By parcel post, 1-year, each $1.25; 2-year, each $1.50.

Buchanan's High-Grade Fertilizers

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS—Are used more and more each year and if you want quick early vegetable crops, or if you wish your land to do its best with Corn, Cotton, Clovers and Grasses during these times of high prices on every article the farmer can raise, you must use commercial fertilizers. In selecting a fertilizer to carry in stock, my first idea naturally was to handle a high grade article that would show results. Something that I could ship direct to the farmer and get repeat orders.

The prices given below are net cash and F. O. B. Memphis. Special prices on car lots and larger quantities delivered at your depot will be given on application.

Acid Phosphate

I could have bought basic slag from a coal mine and called it 18 or 20 per cent total phosphoric acid, but the law would not allow it branded Available. No matter how much of the necessary ingredients a fertilizer contains they are entirely worthless unless they have been so treated chemically that they are available—that is, can be readily assimilated by the plant. The percentages of phosphoric acid, advertised in our Acid Phosphate is guaranteed available and ready for plant assimilation.

A certain per cent of the Phosphoric Acid in basic slag is made available for the plant by the action of the soil, but this percentage depends upon the nature of the soil, and the only method of determining the action of your particular soil would be by chemical test. Our Acid Phosphate is Phosphate Rock treated with Sulphuric Acid and carries 16 per cent Available Phosphoric Acid.

Acid Phosphate is recommended for all Legume, Grain and Grass Crops, and for applying to all land deficient in Phosphoric Acid. Beneficial results follow the addition of it to barn-yard manure, all manure being high in ammonia, but low in phosphoric acid. **Prices, 100 lb. $2.00; 200 lb. $3.50; 1000 lb. $17.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.**

BUCHANAN'S TRUCK FERTILIZER—Analysis: Ammonia 3 to 4 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 1 to 2 per cent.

Vegetables of a leafy nature require an ample supply of ammonia to give them that quick growth on which their quality largely depends; others, like beans and peas, demand, in addition, phosphoric acid to develop and produce their pods and seeds. Our Vegetable Fertilizer is prepared for all garden crops. **5 lb. 35c; 10 lb. 65c, post paid. Per 100 lb. $4.00; per ton $70.00. Freight or Express. Write for prices in larger quantities. Apply 1 lb. for each 15 square feet.**

BUCHANAN'S COTTON AND GRAIN GROWER—Available Phosphoric Acid, 12 per cent; Ammonia, 2 per cent. This brand is prepared especially for grain and grass crops and contains the plant foods in proper proportions to start a vigorous growth on which the results of the crop largely depend, and sufficient to feed the crop till maturity. It is quick in its action and lasting in its results. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre when drilled with the seeds; if broadcasted, apply before seeding and harrow in seeds and fertilizer at the same time. **Price per 100 lb. $2.75; per ton $45.00.**

V. C. PLANT FOOD—For Vegetables, Lawns, Potted Plants, Flowers, Shrubs, Vines and Small Trees. Write for our booklet telling how to use V. C. Plant Food to get results.
Small Package ..... $ .25; postpaid $ .35
Large Package ..... 1.00; postpaid 1.15

BOWKER'S PLANT FOOD—For House Plants, Roots, Bulbs and Flowers.
No. 1 Package..... 25c; postpaid 35c.
No. 2 Package..... 50c; postpaid 60c.
Write for my booklet on House Plants—How to have good ones.

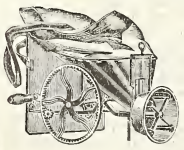
LAND PLASTER—It has quite a variety of uses. It has the property of combining with the potash in the soil and making it available as plant food. It should be mixed with all stable and barn-yard manures, as it combines with the ammonia that might otherwise be lost, and "fixes" it in the form of sulphate of ammonia, in which form it is taken up by the plant as needed. When mixed at the rate of 50 lbs. plaster to 1 lb. Paris Green it helps to distribute the insecticide more uniformly. **Price per 200 lb. bag, $2.25.**

GROUND LIMESTONE—Use ground limestone on all sour or acid soils, especially on your Alfalfa, Red Clover and Grasses, ask your County Agent and if there is none in your County, write us. Sow broadcast, then plow or disc harrow in, using 2000 to 4000 pounds on each acre of land about two weeks before sowing seed. **Price, 100 lb. $1.00. Write us for carload prices.**

STANDARD BONE MEAL—A first-class fertilizer for general use, giving not only immediate effects, but also lasting and beneficial results. It is steamed bone, not quite as high in analysis as our Pure Animal Bone, but is an excellent fertilizer, and has given the very best results and satisfaction to our customers wherever used. While it can be used to advantage upon all crops, it is especially recommended for grain and grass and clover crops. **Price, per 100 lb. $3.75.**

NITRATE OF SODA—The most readily available form in which nitrogen can be had. Largely used for forcing vegetables, strawberries, etc., for applying to grass fields after each cutting, producing a strong healthy growth and wonderfully increasing the yield. Apply 150 lbs. per acre. **Price, 10 lb. $1.15, postpaid. Per 100 lb. $6.00, Freight or Express. Write for prices on larger quantities.**

Cahoon Broadcast Seeder



The standard broadcast seeder and one of the best. Sows all kinds of grain, Clover, Timothy, etc. In operation sows 4 to 5 acres an hour at a common walk. Distributes seed uniformly in one-fifth the time required by hand. Circular on request.

Price each $4.75. Postpaid $5.00

Cyclone Broadcast Seeder

Thousands of these are in use with perfect success. Adapted to all kinds of grain and heavy grass and clover seeds.

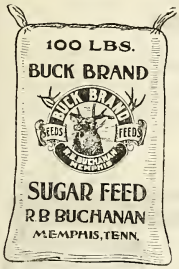
Price $2.00. Postpaid $2.25

IT IS JUST AS IMPORTANT TO SPRAY A FEW FRUIT TREES AS TO SPRAY ACRES OF FRUIT TREES.

BUCHANAN'S

BUCK BRAND MIXED STOCK AND POULTRY FEEDS

I respectfully direct your attention to a full line of mixed feeds, a feed for every purpose, that you will find listed below. I have had more than twenty years' experience in the hay and grain business in Memphis and know feeds. I will not put out under my brand anything but high-grade feed. You know the effect on your stock and poultry of feeding clean, digestible high protein feed. You will find this in each of these feeds. I have handled them for years always the same, the best I know how to make. Cheaper than feeds that sell for less.



SUGAR FEED—This cow or horse feed is manufactured under our supervision and is the best and most substantial feed that we can make.

HOG MASH—A choice selection of mill feeds, ground peanuts and alfalfa—no waste or trash. Contains all necessary elements for a balanced ration. It is getting results.

SCRATCH FEED—We manufacture this chicken feed and know exactly what goes into it. Some of the largest poultry raisers in the state use only Buck Brand Scratch Feed. Send for a sack.

RABBIT MASH—We began making this feed less than a year ago by a formula furnished by a breeder of long experience. We keep in touch with the best breeders and improve the feed wherever possible.

PIGEON FEED—Without cracked corn, shell or grit. In view of the increase of the pigeon raising, we have prepared a special feed, which after a careful study and trial, we believe will give the most satisfactory results.

OYSTER SHELL—Oyster shell is absolutely a necessity to a laying hen. It furnishes the lime to make the egg shell, it will surprise you the amount that your chickens will eat. It is very cheap and is well worth the money.

CHARCOAL—Nothing equals it as a disease preventative. Made in 3 sizes—coarse for hens; medium for pigeons; fine for baby chicks. **Price 2 lb. carton 15c; 25 lb. $1.50; 50 lb. $2.50; 100 lb. $4.50. By parcel post 2 lb. carton 25c.**

DARLING'S MEAT SCRAPS—For success with poultry it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of animal food in the winter, to take the place of insects, etc., which they get during the summer. Feed mixed with meal or bran, at the rate of ¼ lb. of beef scraps per day to a dozen hens. **3 lb. 25c; 25 lb. $1.90; 50 lb. $3.50; 100 lb. $6.50. By parcel post, 3 lb. 35.**

LAYING MASH—We make this feed today just the same as the first lot sold twelve years ago. We will always make it the same, regardless of the cost of the various ingredients.

CHICK FEED—We have been manufacturing this feed for a number of years. It is the best possible mixture that we know of that will produce rapid growth in baby chicks. For all chicks under six weeks of age.

PRATT'S BABY CHICK FEED—A superlative mixed feed for Baby Chicks. Contains only such grains that are easily digested. This is one of the most scientifically mixed baby chick feeds on the market. **2½ lb. pkg. 30c; 5¾ lb. pkg. 60c; 14 lb. bag $1.35. By parcel post, 2½ lb. pkg. 45c; 5¾ lb. pkg. 80c; 14 lb. bag $1.70, parcel post paid, not past 3rd zone.**

CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD FOR CHICKS—A ready-prepared food for Baby Chicks, Turkeys, Ducks, Guineas, etc. Feed according to directions. You will raise 90 per cent of those hatched. It is a special starting feed and will avoid much trouble in raising the flock. **1 lb. 10c; 3 lb. 25c. By parcel post, 1 lb. 20c; 3 lb. 35c.**

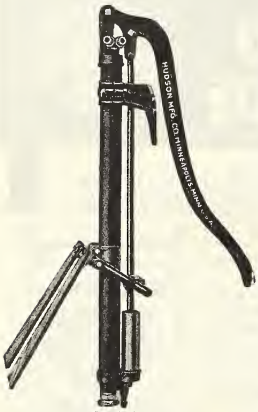
BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL—The perfect milk substitute; contains all the elements for pushing calves to maturity; easily digested, prevents scouring. Full directions with every bag.

RED CROSS PIGEON GRIT—Especially for pigeons. A tonic and grit combined. Pigeon fanciers say it's the best preparation of its kind. **5 lb. 25c; 50 lb. $1.75; 100 lb. $3.00. By parcel post, 5 lb. 40c, not past 3rd zone.**

MICA GRIT—This grit should be fed in hoppers or boxes. Grit is very necessary to keep poultry in a good healthy condition. We can furnish 2 sizes, for hens and for baby chicks. **By freight, 10 lb. 25c; by parcel post, 45c.**

BONE MEAL—This is especially valuable for poultry as an egg maker and prevents leg weakness in young chicks. Mix it in their feed. We can furnish the coarse for hens and the fine grade for chicks. **By freight, 3 lb. 25c; by parcel post, 35c.**

Spray Pumps and Insecticides



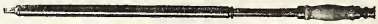
No. 4 A

THE HUDSON BARREL PUMP—A pump that will meet every requirement of a perpendicular barrel pump. It is powerful, light and durable and will develop more than 250 pounds pressure with ease. Can be used with either one or two lines of hose. Fittings for two lines of hose are furnished as regular equipment.

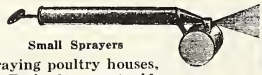
No. 4 A—Pump with Discharge Equipment.....$18.50
No. 4 B—Pump with Discharge Equipment, mounted in barrel.....$26.50
No. 4 C—Combination Complete with Pump, Discharge Equipment, Barrel and Cart.....$40.00

THE PERFECTION SPRAYER—Has a tank made like a steam boiler. The all-rivet seams give the necessary strength. The all-brass pump is placed inside the tank and is easily removed. Galvanized tank capacity 4 gallons, shipping weight 10 lbs. **Price $7.50.**

THE EASY—A compressed air sprayer that gives all the advantages of the regular compressed air sprayer at a minimum cost. Galvanized iron tank, capacity 1 gallon. Shipping weight 4 pounds. **Price $3.00.**



THE STANDARD SPRAYER—A general purpose sprayer, suitable for every spraying need. Made entirely of brass, with two solid brass ball valves. No leather suckers or washers, no castings to rust, no leaking joints, nothing to get out of order. Sprays orchards, large or small, potatoes or truck crops. Sprays whitewash, any cattle dip or disinfectants. Write for circulars. **Price, Standard Sprayer, $5.00; by parcel post; $5.50. Price, Standard Sprayer with Knapsack Tank, $8.00; by parcel post, $8.50.**


Small Sprayers

SMALL SPRAYERS—Used for spraying poultry houses, small fruits, bushes and plants. **Each, 60c; postpaid, 75c; doz. $6.00.**

SPRINGFIELD DRY POWDER SPRAYER—The most successful sprayer for the distribution of Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green, Bordeaux Mixture and other insecticides and fungicides in dry form. These sprayers were used successfully last year on large acreages in this locality to control the Army Worm and have been used quite as effectively against the Boll Weevil. Has a 6-foot blower preventing any danger to the operator. Will cover 8 to 10 acres a day. **Price each, $17.50.**

DRY POWDERED ARSENATE OF CALCIUM—Contains the maximum amount of arsenic oxide which can safely be combined with calcium so as to produce a quick acting, adhesive and economical insecticide. It has relatively the quick killing action of Paris Green, but adheres to the leaf for a longer time than does Paris Green. It is white in color and therefore it is easier to insure proper and uniform distribution. Due to the thorough chemical combination of the elements entering into the manufacture of Arsenate of Calcium, we produce a powder which insures maximum results at a minimum cost. Arsenate of Calcium is lower in cost than Arsenate of Lead, and very much less expensive than Paris Green. **1 lb. 55c; 5 lb. $2.25, cannot be mailed. Write for quantity prices.**

DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD—Does not burn the foliage, absolutely safe to use, kills every insect that eats it, superior in every way to Paris Green, as it does not burn or scald the foliage, can be used dry as a powder or as a solution in water. **½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 65c; 5 lb. $2.75, cannot be mailed. Write for quantity prices.**

DRY OR POWDERED LIME SULPHUR—This new preparation is even better and more effective than the liquid formula. Besides, it don't spoil. You can use as you want same, and then you also don't have to pay freight on water. Five pounds Powdered Lime Sulphur will make 50 gallons of spray material. Full directions come with every package. **1 lb. pkg. 35c; 5 lb. pkg. $1.50; 10 lb. $2.50; 25 lb. $5.00. By parcel post, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lb. $1.75.**

TUBER TONIC—A new preparation from Sherwin-Williams Co., especially made to kill potato beetle and at the same time acts as a tonic to the plant. **1 lb. 60c; 5 lb. $2.75; 10 lb. $5.00; 25 lb. $11.00. Cannot be mailed.**

POWDERED OR DRY BORDO—The perfect dry Bordeaux mixture, all ready to be mixed, as you need it, with water; kept dry will last for years; full directions on every package how to use it. **1 lb. 45c; 5 lb. $2.00; 10 lb. $3.50; 25 lb. $7.50; 50 lb. $11.50. Cannot be mailed.**

BUG DEATH—An effective non-poisonous powder for potato bugs and other insects in the garden. **1 lb. 20c; 3 lb. 40c; 5 lb. 60c; 12½ lb. $1.25; 100-lb. keg $8.50. By parcel post, 1 lb. 30c; 3 lb. 55c; 5 lb. 80c; 12½ lb. $1.80.**

SLUG SHOT, HAMMOND'S—Non-poisonous; a splendid powder for general use. **1 lb. 20c; 5 lb. 60c; 10 lb. $1.00; 25 lb. $2.25; 100 lb. $8.00. By parcel post, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lb. 75c; 10 lb. $1.25.**

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP—Will keep off and kill all insects on plants and trees. **3 oz. cake 15c; 8 oz. 35c. By parcel post, 10c extra.**

HAMMOND'S THRIP JUICE—For sucking insects. Non-poisonous. Dilute one to fifty. Absolutely sure shot against aphis, lice, mealy bugs, etc. **½ pt. 40c; pt. 60c. Cannot be mailed.**

PARIS GREEN—¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 70c; 5 lb. $3.00. Cannot be mailed.

TOBACCO DUST—For lice and other insects on all vegetable and flower plants. **1 lb. 15c; 5 lb. 40c; 25 lb. $1.25; 100 lb. $4.00. By parcel post, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lb. 60c.**

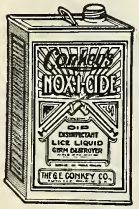
IT IS JUST AS IMPORTANT TO SPRAY A FEW FRUIT TREES AS TO SPRAY ACRES OF FRUIT TREES.

Poultry and Stock Remedies

Prices Quoted on This Page Include War Tax

Pratt's Poultry and Stock Food

Pratt's Poultry Regulator	$ .32;	Postpaid	$ .42
Pratt's Poultry Regulator	.63;	Postpaid	.75
Pratt's Poultry Regulator	1.30;	Postpaid	1.60
Pratt's Roup Remedy	.32;	Postpaid	.42
Pratt's White Diarrhea Cure	.32;	Postpaid	.42
Pratt's Lice Powder	.30;	Postpaid	.40
Pratt's Animal Regulator	.32;	Postpaid	.42
Pratt's Animal Regulator	.63;	Postpaid	.75
Pratt's Animal Regulator	1.30;	Postpaid	1.60
Pratt's Worm Powder	.53;	Postpaid	.63
Pratt's Hog Cholera Specific	.53;	Postpaid	.63
Pratt's Animal Regulator, 25-lb. pail	....;	Not Mailable	
Pratt's Disinfectant, 1 qt	.53;	Not Mailable	
Pratt's Disinfectant, 2 qt	.95;	Not Mailable	



Conkey's Poultry Remedies

Conkey's Gape Remedy	$ .32;	Postpaid	$ .42
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment	.15;	Postpaid	.20
Conkey's Poultry Tonic	.32;	Postpaid	.42
Conkey's Laying Tonic, large	.63;	Postpaid	.75
Conkey's Lice Powder	.15;	Postpaid	.20
Conkey's Lice Powder	.60;	Postpaid	.75
Conkey's Lice Powder	1.40;	Postpaid	1.65
Conkey's Cow Special	.63;	Postpaid	.75
Conkey's Liquid Lice Killer, 1 qt	.50;	Not Mailable	
Conkey's Liquid Lice Killer, 4 qts	1.25;	Not Mailable	
Conkey's Noxicide, 1 pt	.40;	Not Mailable	
Conkey's Noxicide, 2 qt	1.00;	Not Mailable	
Conkey's Fly Knocker, 1 qt	.50;	Not Mailable	
Conkey's Fly Knocker, ½ gal	.75;	Not Mailable	
Conkey's Fly Knocker, 1 gal	1.25;	Not Mailable	
Conkey's Laying Tonic, 25-lb. pail	2.75;	Not Mailable	
Conkey's Roup Powder, small	.32;	Postpaid	.42
Conkey's Roup Powder, medium	.63;	Postpaid	.75
Conkey's Roup Powder, large	1.30;	Postpaid	1.60
Conkey's Cholera Cure, small	.32;	Postpaid	.42
Conkey's Cholera Cure, large	.63;	Postpaid	.75
Conkey's White Diarrhea Cure, small	.32;	Postpaid	.42
Conkey's White Diarrhea Cure, large	.63;	Postpaid	.75
Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy, small	.32;	Postpaid	.42
Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy, large	.63;	Postpaid	.75

Lee's Germozone

Is undoubtedly the most popular poultry medicine on the market. It is practically infallible as a cure for bowel trouble, that disease from which more chickens die annually than from all other diseases combined. It is also of great value for Roup, Colds, Chicken Cholera and other diseases which are so prevalent among poultry. A little of it in drinking water twice a week will keep your fowls healthy and in good condition all the time. **Liquid—Price, 4-oz. bottle 40c; 12-oz. bottle 75c; cannot be mailed. Tablets—Price, 65c per box. By parcel post, 70c.**

TRADE MARK
SAL VET

SAL VET—Destroys worms in Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Cattle. Simply put Sal Vet in the animals' troughs, or give it to them in their feed. Send for circulars.

15-lb. package	$1.50; by parcel post $1.85
40-lb. package	3.00; cannot be mailed
100-lb. package	6.75; cannot be mailed

Spratt's Dog Cakes

Spratt's Dog Cakes,	2-lb. box	$ .40	By parcel post $ .50
Spratt's Dog Cakes,	4-lb. box	.80	By parcel post 1.00
Spratt's Dog Cakes,	10-lb. bag	1.75	By parcel post 2.00
Spratt's Dog Cakes,	50-lb. box	7.75	Cannot be mailed
Spratt's Dog Cakes	100-lb. box	15.00	Cannot be mailed
Spratt's Puppy Cakes, box		.40	By parcel post .50

Carey-Ized Stock Tonic

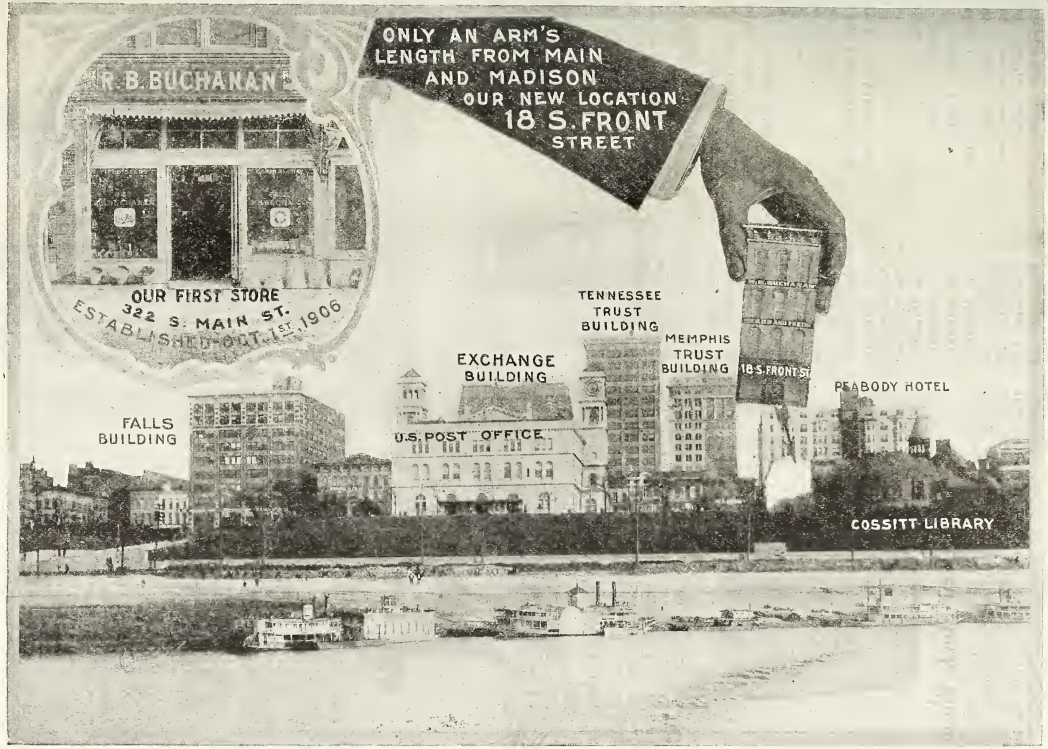
Packed in Bricks and Blocks. For Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. Carey-Ized Stock Tonic is all pure medicine—no cheap filler—composed only of powdered Gentian Root, Quassia, Sulphate of Iron, Bi-Carbonized Peat and Charcoal.

1 Brick	$ .25;	Postpaid	$ .35
4 Bricks	1.00;	Postpaid	1.25
1 Block (50 lbs.)	3.25;	by Express	
2 Blocks (100 lbs.)	6.50;	by Express	

Write for Quantity Prices

LOOK ON PAGE 61 FOR INFORMATION ON FERTILIZERS FOR CORN, COTTON AND ALL VEGETABLES.

R.B.BUCHANAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN.
BUCK BRAND SEEDS AND FEEDS



TOOF MEMPHIS

BUCHANAN'S SPECIAL QUOTATION SHEET

R. B. BUCHANAN, Seedman, Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Sir:—I would like to have you name me your lowest price on the list of seed I give you below. Please quote your best prices, and also let me know whether in your opinion the seed should be sent by Freight or Express, and also about what the cost of delivery will be. It is distinctly understood that in asking for this special quotation I am under no obligation to purchase same, and this is entirely for my own information as to prices and Freight or Express rates.

Please fill out this sheet with the list of Seeds you want prices on, tear it out and mail to me; I will make you right prices on best quality obtainable.

QUANTITY (Write the Number of Bushels or Pounds here.)	VARIETY	Leave This Space Blank

PLEASE WRITE PLAINLY IN THE BLANK SPACES BELOW.

Your name.....

P. O.....

County.....R. F. D.....

State.....Date.....

I am on the .....Railroad

My Express Office is.....

The name of the nearest Freight Station is

.....

Please Do Not Write In This Space.

Please Do Not Write In This Space.

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

TO INOCULATE YOUR

Alfalfa, Clovers, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetches and All Other Legume Crops

SMALL COST — LARGE RETURNS — EASY TO USE — NO LABOR EXPENSE

Alfalfa plant on left not inoculated. Plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa. All other conditions identical. This contrast speaks for itself.

Uninoculated ALFALFA Inoculated

Photographed on same scale. Plant on left not inoculated—Plant on right inoculated with **Mulford Culture of Alfalfa.** All other conditions identical.

THE CONTRAST SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

MULFORD CULTURES contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

MULFORD CULTURES are "different" and should not be confused with other brands.

The **color** is different (they are dark, almost black, due to a special ingredient added to increase the growth and activity of the bacteria).

The **count** is different (bacterial counts show fully twice as many bacteria as in the old-form cultures).

The **bottle** is different (being sealed—an important feature which prevents all possibility of contamination from the outside air).

INCREASE YOUR CROPS IMPROVE YOUR SOIL

Legumes offer the best-known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and worn out fields. They add both humus and nitrogen to your soil and thus increase your yield of wheat, cotton, corn and other non-legume crops.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase your yield.

MULFORD CULTURES are scientifically prepared and tested by experts, in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, U. S. A., with the same degree of care as Mulford Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world.

Be sure to specify the particular legume on which you desire to use the **MULFORD CULTURES,** otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

ALFALFA (Lucerne)	Burr Clover	VETCH	LIMA BEANS
CRIMSON CLOVER	Yellow Clover	Horse Beans	Lupins
SWEET CLOVER	Berseem Clover	Velvet Beans	Sainfoin
WHITE CLOVER	COW PEAS	Perennial Peas	Lespedeza
RED CLOVER	SOY BEANS	SWEET PEAS	Beggar Weed
ALSIKE CLOVER	CANADA FIELD PEAS	GARDEN PEAS	and others.
Mammoth Clover	PEANUTS	GARDEN BEANS	

Those printed in CAPITAL LETTERS can be shipped immediately from stock. The others will be prepared to order and can be supplied in a few days.

PRICES

MULFORD CULTURES are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed at the following prices:

5-Acre Size ..... $5.00 ("A Dollar per Acre")
1-Acre Size 1.50
Garden Size (¼ acre) ..... .50

(These prices include delivery on freight shipments.)

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates when you can grow legume crops and thus increase your yield and at the same time increase the nitrates and enrich and renovate your soil by Nature's own method?

FREE DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE SENT UPON REQUEST

35 CENTS POSTPAID

35 CENTS POSTPAID

My Buck Brand Garden Seed Collection is known to many thousands of customers all over the South for I have been mailing them for twelve years.

I do not hesitate to say to you that this collection of fifteen regular five-cent packets which we mail to any address in the United States upon receipt of thirty-five cents in coin or stamps, is sold to you at this low price simply to advertise our Buck Brand Garden Seeds, for we fill these packets with the same high grade seeds that we use to fill all of our catalogue orders, also our **Market Gardeners' trade.**

15 REGULAR FIVE CENT PACKETS

This collection of seeds contain one packet each of the following varieties: Round Radish, Cucumber, Okra, Squash, Muskmelon, Long Radish, Mustard, Collards, Watermelon, Early Cabbage, Turnip, Lettuce, Late Cabbage, Table Beets — Enough seed to make a nice garden for any average family.

35 CENTS POSTPAID

35 CENTS POSTPAID

R.B. BUCHANAN

BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

18 S. FRONT ST. MEMPHIS, TENN.

BUCK BRAND
SEEDS FEEDS
R.B. BUCHANAN
MEMPHIS

CLOVERS
GRASSES
CANE-SEEDS
MILLETS
RAPE
SOY-BEANS
COW PEAS
VELVET BEANS
PEANUTS

EARLY SURPRISE
YELLOW DENT
MOSBY PROLIFIC
NORTH CAROLINA
WHITE DENT
RED COB WHITE
HICKORY KING
MEXICAN JUNE
PAYMASTER

R.B. BUCHANAN

BUCK BRAND TESTED SEEDS

18 S. FRONT ST. MEMPHIS, TENN.